THE
North-Carolina Standard.
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum* in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 20, 1855. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.
References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.
D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN
HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.
FIDELITY to the interests of NON-residents.
REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.
LANDS located, bought and sold.
CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.
A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.
STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.
REGISTERS open for examination.
☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 minutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.
Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.
Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., June 29th, 1854. } 85—tf.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY.—IVORY BALANCE Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pr. in sett,
Ivory Handled Game and Beef Carvers and Forks.
" " Butter Knives and Steels. For sale by
J. BROWN.

BRASS ANDIRONS. WIRE FENDERS, BRASS Rim. Brass Head Shovels and Tongs.
Fire Carriers and Coal Hod,
Coffee Toasters and Tea Kettles. For sale by
J. BROWN.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass.
JAMES M. POOL,
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. Ticket Agent. 15—

NEW BOOKS.—A REFUTATION OF MILNER'S "End of Controversies,"—by John H. Hopkins, D. D., L. L. D., Bishop of Vermont.
Mile Stones in our Life Journey.—by Sam'l Osgood.
Humanity of the City,—by the Rev. E. H. Chapin.
Memoirs of the Life, Exile, and Conversations of the Emperor Napoleon,—by the Count DeLas Cases; 4 vols. 12 mo.
Party Leaders,—by Jos. G. Baldwin, author of "The Flush Times."
My Courtship and its Consequences,—by Wikoff.
The World a Workshop,—by Ewbank,
The News-boy.
Hearts-ease,—by the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."
Later Years,—by the author of "The Old House by the River."
Wood-notes; Or, Carolina Carols: A collection of North Carolina Poetry.
Avillion, and other tales,—by the author of "Olive," "Ogilvies," &c.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
March 2, 1855. 29—

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

A PERSON WHO WISHES TO ENGAGE IN EDiting and publishing can hear of a good opportunity, open to preferment, by addressing the Editors of the Standard. The present editor and publishers having engaged in other business, would dispose of their interests favorably.
December 29, 1854. 11—tf.

DOBBIN HOUSE, HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. This Hotel (on site of former Planter's Hotel,) was opened for the accommodation of guests, on the first day of January, 1855.
Situated on the principal street of the town, and within a few minute's walk of the Post Office, Telegraph Office, Banks, United States Arsenal and other business places, it is yet sufficiently retired to be clear of the annoyance and bustle of a more central location.
It is newly erected and handsomely furnished, and careful attendants secured, with especial reference to the comfort of patrons.
In consequence of the liberal patronage extended to this establishment, the proprietors have enlarged by opening a suit of rooms on the second floor, and are thus preparing to accommodate all transient persons calling.
Spacious stables attached, and experienced Ostlers in attendance.
Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers.
POWERS & CO.
April 10, 1855. 40—3m.

KENNETH.—BY THE AUHROR OF "HEIR OF Redcliff" "Heart's Ease" &c. Just received, and for sale by W. L. POMEROY.
April 28, 1855.

Semi-Weekly Standard.
VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY MAY 23, 1855. No. 52.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:
Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART,
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.
I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]
MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.
MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

$25 REWARD.
RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON SATurday morning last, a negro woman named ELLEN, about five feet eight inches high, dark complexion; and had on a purple homespun dress, and had with her a copperas-checked homespun dress. I fear she may obtain a free pass, and endeavor to escape to a free State. She is 22 years of age.
A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for her apprehension and delivery to me, twenty miles west of Raleigh, on the Haywood road, or for lodging her in any jail, so that I get her again.
OSBORNE BOWERS.
Wake Co. Nov. 9, 1854. 101—tf.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one doliar per annum, *payable in advance.*
A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.
The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.
Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.
THOS. J. LEMAY.
Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

TEACHERS WANTED.—THE TRUSTEES OF Wilson Institute wish to engage the services of a male teacher to assist in the instruction of the English and Classical classes, and discharge the duties of Principal in his absence. Also for the Female Department, a young lady to give lessons in Music on the Piano and Guitar, to instruct the Latin and a portion of the English classes. Those desiring the situation will please address either of the subscribers at Wilson, N. C., stating terms, and forwarding testimonials of character and scholarship. The next session of the Institute will open on the second Monday in July.
E. W. ADAMS *Prin.*
B. H. BARDIN,
Sec'y. Board Trustees.
Wilson, April 24, 1855. 45—4w.

NEW BOOKS.—RUTH HALL.—by Fanny Fern
Fudge Doings—by Ike Marvel.
Woolfert's Roost—by Washington Irving.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
March 2, 1855. 29—

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of th Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.
Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Geutlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.
Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.
Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.
PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.
VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, hot surpassed by any establishment.
Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.
To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dack st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long kn as one of the most valuable in this portion of the St E. RUFFIN.
mber 23, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.
EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.
The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.
In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.
Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.
Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,
WOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 87—

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," the *County of Craven* has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and which may hereafter become due on said subscription, the said County proposes to negotiate a loan or loans, to be secured by the bonds of the County.
By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of *six per centum per annum*, payable *semi-annually* at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at the "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the holder. These bonds will be redeemable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and not before, without the consent of the holder. The bonds will be issued with *Coupons* attached, which will render the collection of the interest simple and easy.
The security upon which the said bonds will be based, will be the real estate and taxable polls of the County of Craven. The present assessed *cash value of the real estate* of the county, is one million one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, and the *number of taxable polls* is three thousad five hundred and eighty-two.
Proposals for said loan will be received, and all other necessary information upon this subject will be furnished by the subscribers, on application to them at Newbern.
GEORGE GREEN, } Agents for
GEO. S. STEVENSON, } Craven County.
Newbern, Sept. 15, 1854.—93—tf Register will please copy

L. S. PERRY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
RALEIGH, N. C.
References:

The Faculty of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.	
Rev. Dr. Smedes, Raleigh,	Hon. Jno. H. Bryan, Raleigh,
Rev. Dr. Lacy, "	Prof. Owen, W. F. College,
Rev. Mr. McDowell, "	Prof. Wingate, "
Dr. Chas. E. Johnston, "	Prof. Wheat, Chapel Hill,
Dr. Fab. J. Haywood, "	Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, Jackson.

April 4, 1855. N. C. 39—3m.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.
Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.
The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.
The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. ROULHAC,	of Raleigh.	JOHN COX, Edenton,
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,		JOSHUA BONNER, Salem,
JNO. R. WILLIAMS,		J. H. POOL, Elizabeth City,
JOHN PRIMROSE,		F. F. FAGAN, Plymouth,
H. D. TURNER,		ALEX'R MITCHELL, Newbern,
S. W. WHITING,		W. N. H. SMITH, Murfreesborough,
T. H. SELBY,		
GEO. MCNEIL, Fayetteville,		H. B. WILLIAMS, Charlotte,
J. G. WRIGHT, Wilmington,		JOHN B. BARRETT, Milton,
JAS. E. HOLT, Washington,		A. T. SUMMY, Asheville.
JAMES SLOAN, Greensboro',		

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. ROULHAC, *President,*
HENRY D. TURNER, *Vice-President,*
S. W. WHITING, *Treasurer,*
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary,*
JOHN H. BRYAN, *Attorney,*
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent,*
S. W. WHITING, } *Executive Committee.*
JNO. R. WILLIAMS, }
JOHN PRIMROSE, }
All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in all the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.
The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.
SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

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GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have no such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
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All communications should be directed to the Secretai free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

5,200 ACRES OF TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.
The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which can not fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Still within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscriber having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to
WM. A. GUYER, or
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Wilmington, N. C.
September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

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Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:
"AURRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c., JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

ENGINEERING.
THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.
Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.
Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.
☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING
In the Town of Warrenton, North-Carolina,
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, TO BE ENTITLED
THE TRUE AMERICAN.
THE OBJECT IN COMMENCING A PAP

From the Washington Union.

Foreign-Born Citizens in the American Revolution.

The writer of this communication is a native citizen of the United States, and his ancestors, for not less than six generations, were also natives of this country. This circumstance will tend to show that he can have no natural bias or prejudice in favor of foreigners. In common with other native citizens, he has sometimes heard with regret of newly-arrived foreigners interfering with, or assuming an undue importance in, our elections, and lacking that modest deference to intelligent native-born citizens that common sense urges as due to them, and which is also due, to a certain extent, to the intelligent foreign-born citizens of long residence among us. But is it prudent or just for this cause to join in a general and indiscriminate crusade against all foreigners? As regards the prudence of such a course, are we not suffering now, in the high prices of all kinds of edible products, for the want of thousands of brawny arms to subdue our almost countless acres of uncultivated land? And, as regards its justice, are we not morally bound to look to our history, and to reflect that this is a country which, with the exception of a few Indian tribes, is made up of emigration—of Penn and his peaceful colonists, to Pennsylvania; of the Pilgrim Fathers, driven to Plymouth Rock; of Calvert and his followers, seeking religious liberty on the shores of Maryland; of the Huguenots, taking refuge in South Carolina; and of innumerable companies of colonists ever since, fleeing from religious and political persecutions, and finding an asylum in this hitherto happy country? In the language of Hezekiah Niles' patriotic song—

"'Tis my now native land, happy land of the free;
'Tis the last hope of all men—of sweet liberty!"

Yes! the liberty of conscience, the liberty of speech, and the liberty of participating in "the pursuit of happiness," so long as there is no trenching on the rights of a neighbor.

But I do not propose to enter into an argument on the propriety of a general disfranchisement of foreigners—a subject which has already been so ably argued as to leave those who favored extreme disqualification with hardly any ground to stand upon—but simply to show how large a debt we had contracted towards persons of foreign birth for the liberty we now enjoy—liberties achieved by those gallant spirits, mostly native, but many of them foreign, who in our revolutionary war battled for American independence and the rights of civil and religious freedom.

I have no immediate means of determining what number of valiant men born out of the country drew the sword and shouldered the musket in our revolutionary contest; but no man can read any history of that important period of our national existence without being satisfied that there were thousands so engaged. We have, however, abundant evidence to shew that many of those persons rendered themselves illustrious by their heroic deeds, and that the record of "the times that tried men's souls" has woven for them an imperishable chaplet. I will cite the names of a few:

Commodore John Barry, born in the county of Wexford, Ireland, commanded the ship Black Prince, that was converted into a vessel-of-war, and subsequently he was appointed by Congress to command the brig Lexington, of 16 guns; then the Raleigh, of 32 guns; then the frigates Alliance and the United States; and in a number of actions shed lustre on the young flag of America.

Judge George Bryan, born in Dublin, Ireland.—His father having given him a sufficiency to establish him in mercantile business, at the age of 21 he embarked for Philadelphia, where he remained until his death. He was a delegate to Congress in 1775, in which he became known for his advocacy of petitions and remonstrances against the arbitrary measures of Great Britain. Soon after the Declaration of Independence he was elected Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, and afterwards Governor of that State. Subsequently he was a member of the Legislature, and then Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania—such was then the gratitude of the American people for the services of foreign-born citizens.

Captain James Chrystie, born in Edinburg, Scotland, in 1777, was promoted to the command of a company, which he held until the end of the war. On the discovery of Arnold's plot at West Point, Gen'l Washington selected Captain Chrystie for an important service, and said to him: "Captain Chrystie, you are to receive no written orders from me.—The business is that you proceed with all possible expedition to West Point, and examine particularly the state of that garrison in every respect; and to visit all the intermediate posts for the same purpose. Make this known to no one but the commanding officer at each post; and you are to enjoin on them the secrecy of the grave; commit nothing to writing." Here the General paused. "Has your excellency any farther orders?" inquired Captain Chrystie. "Yes," replied the General, "one, and a very serious one; that is, Captain Chrystie, that on this occasion you are not to let me hear of your being taken prisoner. Do you understand me?" "Perfectly well," replied Captain Chrystie, "you shall not hear of that event." Captain Chrystie proceeded alone, and executed this commission in a satisfactory manner, and made such a report as set the mind of General Washington perfectly at ease.

Charles Clinton, born in Ireland, (father of George Clinton, afterwards Vice President of the United States,) died in 1773, in the 83d year of his age, conjuring his sons in his last moments to stand by the liberties of their country.

Major William Croghan, born in Ireland, was engaged in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. He was the father of Col. George Croghan, the gallant defender of Fort Sandusky in our second war with Great Britain.

Colonel William Richardson Davie, born in White Haven, England, commanded a battalion of dragoons with much credit during the revolutionary war; and subsequently rose to great eminence at the bar in North Carolina, and was sent as ambassador to France by the elder President Adams.

Major General Horatio Gates, born in England, was called from his retirement in Virginia and recommended to Congress by General Washington.—His great services, especially at Saratoga, have made his name a household word.

Major William Gwinn, born in Ireland, joined the revolutionary army in 1776, and served with credit. He died in Baltimore county in 1819, in the 70th year of his age.

Alexander Hamilton, born in the island of St. Croix, in the West Indies, was distinguished through the revolutionary war for his high qualifications in military science—especially at Yorktown—and was our first Secretary of the Treasury.

General William Irvine, born in Ireland, joined the revolutionary army in 1774; and was an active member of a public meeting recommending Congress to assemble, denouncing the Boston port bill, expressing a sympathy with the sufferers, and declaring their willingness and determination to make any sacrifices necessary for the support of American rights. He was appointed a colonel of a regiment, in command of which he was captured in an attempt to surprise a vanguard of the British Army. After his release he became the commanding General of the second Pennsylvania brigade.

Andrew Irvine, a brother to the foregoing, was a lieutenant in the revolutionary war.

Colonel (afterwards General) James Jackson, born in Devon, England, was distinguished for his military services in the South during the revolutionary war. He died in the city of Washington on the 19th of January, 1806, while attending to his duties as a Senator of the United States.

Major John James, born in Ireland, was distinguished for his military services in the South.

Commodore John Paul Jones, born in Galway county, Scotland. His matchless naval prowess and courage told with terrible effect on the mother country.

Major General Baron De Kalb, born in Germany, received eleven wounds in the battle of Camden. To a British officer who condoled with him, he said: "I thank you for your generous sympathy, but I die the death I always prayed for—the death of a soldier fighting for the rights of man." He survived but a few days. Congress resolved that a monument should be erected to his memory in the town of Annapolis, State of Maryland.

Thaddeus Kosciusko, born in Poland—his fame classic in two hemispheres.

General Hugh Mercer, born in Aberdeen, Scotland, distinguished himself in the battles of Trenton and Princeton.

Major General Richard Montgomery, born in Ireland, fell in the attack on Quebec, December 31, 1775, aged 82. In a debate in the British Parliament, the death of this gallant general was lamented in strains of the most pathetic eloquence that ever were heard in the House of Commons. Three of the principal orators, Mr. Burke, Mr. Fox, and Colonel Barre, vied with each other in the panegyric of that hero. General Burgoyne, though he expressed a strong zeal against the American cause, in a very handsome manner did justice to his merits, and said that all his virtues were abundantly rewarded when they were thus "praised, wept and honored by the muse he loved." Lord North, the prime minister, censured the unqualified liberality of the praises bestowed on General Montgomery by the gentlemen of the opposition, because they were bestowed on a *rebel*; and said he could not join in lamenting his death as a public loss. He admitted that he was brave; that he was able; that he was humane; that he was generous; but still he was only a brave, able, humane and gencrous rebel; and said that the verse of the tragedy of Cato might be applied to him:

"Curse on his virtues, they've undone his country."

Robert Morris; born in Liverpool, England, was, the superintendant of our finances during the revolutionary war, and his credit supplied the country when the military chest had been drained of its last dollar.

Major General William Moultrie, born in England, was distinguished for his heroic services in the revolutionary war, and especially for his defence of the city of Charleston. He was afterwards Governor of South Carolina.

Thomas Paine, born in England, was the author of "Common Sense," "The Crisis," "Rights of Man," &c. Whatever his faults, he rendered powerful aid by his pen to the revolutionary cause.

Count Pulaski, born in Poland, was mortally wounded in defence of the city of Savannah, where Congress has erected a monument to his memory.

Major General Frederick William Steuben, born in Prussia, was a volunteer in the action at Monmouth, and commanded in the trenches of Yorktown on the day which terminated our revolutionary struggle with great Britain.

Major Gen'l Gilbert Lafayette, born in France. In "Dunlap's Pennsylvania Packet," printed in Philadelphia, of August 19, 1777, I find, in a letter from an American in Paris to a gentleman in Pennsylvania, dated April 10, 1777, the following announcement.

"This letter will be put into your hands by the Marquis de Lafayette, of a noble and ancient family in France, connected by birth and marriage with the first in the kingdom, and in possession of an estate of upwards of fourteen thousand pounds sterling per annum, beloved and almost adored by his numerous acquaintance; but preferring glory to every enjoyment which those, in the arms of a young and beautiful wife and young family, could give him, he courts danger in defence of our cause, which is here universally celebrated as the cause of mankind."

He came and lent us his powerful aid, shedding his blood in defence of our liberties. From Brandywine to Yorktown his name shines conspicious in our annals.

Fellow-citizens, in the Representatives Hall of yonder capitol there are two portraits—one of George Washington, the Father of his country, the other of Gilbert Lafayette, who crossed the ocean to strike for freedom. Will you, with sacrilegious hand and base ingratitude, tear down the latter from those walls in obedience to a senseless fanaticism against foreigners? I trust not. F. J.

WASHINGTON, N. C., May 8, 1855.

THE SOLEMNITY OF AN OATH.—The most potent engine of the demagogues who herd together in secret conspiracy, at least over weak minds, is the impressive obligation of an oath. But there are two kinds of oath: There is the oath sacred, taken in the eye of God, for a just purpose—the oath that Blackstone calls a "legal oath;" there is, again, the false oath—the oath taken to betray one's country—the oath of an Arnold or a Catiline. The great weapon of the latter was the hideous and shameless oath he enforced upon his confederates. Robbers take oaths for their mutual protection; but there is no law, human or divine, that can censure the violation of these oaths. The crime is in taking them.

To take an oath to betray a friend is in the highest sense of the world, MORAL PERJURY. How can such an oath outweigh a sacred obligation, recognised as sacred by the law? A secret oath, for personal, or party, or corrupt purposes, cannot sever the tie that commands us to be faithful to God, our country to the truth, to our family, or our friends. To attempt this is to contemplate perjury.

Says Blackstone:

"The crime of wilful and corrupt *perjury* is defined by Sir Edward Coke to be a crime committed *when a lawful oath is administered in some judicial proceeding, to a person who swears wilfully, absolutely, and falsely, in a matter material to the issue or point in question.*"

We leave it to conscientious men to say how far an oath, sworn in the sight of the living God, but in midnight conclave, to make a religious difference, or the nativity of a neighbor or a friend, a cause of persecution, can be maintained without *moral perjury.* It is simply a choice of obligations—whether we will abide by the obligations recognised as binding and as just, or whether we will annul these by accepting those which are unjust and cruel.

Sacred history tells us of one of the most cherished disciples of our Saviour who denied his Master three times. We ask the attention of those who believe in the system of secret betrayals to this instructive passage:

Matt. 69. "Now Peter sat without in the palace; and a damsel came unto him, saying; Thou also wert with Jesus of Galilee.

"70. *But he denied before them all,* saying: I KNOW NOT WHAT THOU SAYEST.

"71. And when he was gone out into the porch, another maid saw him, and said unto them that were there: This fellow was also with Jesus of Nazareth.

"72. *And again he denied with an oath,* I DO NOT KNOW THE MAN.

"73. And after awhile came unto him they that stood by, and said to Peter, Surely thou also art one of them; for thy speech betrayeth thee.

"73. *Then began he to curse and to swear, saying I KNOW NOT the man.*"

The commentator upon this impressive passage in Scripture speaks of Peter's conduct (so amply atoned immediately afterwards) in the following manner:

"*Peter denies his Master with oaths and curses.* There is nothing more important for us to learn than our own weakness. Who that saw Peter vaunting but the day before—'though all men foresake Thee, yet will not I'—could have supposed that in so short a time he *could have forgotten, or at least have broken, all his promises?*" [Here, it will be seen, is the higher obligation set against a mere worldly "oath!]—What! an apostle prevaricate and lie! Yea, and curse and swear THAT HE KNEW NOT THE MAN TO WHOM HE HAD PROFESSED SO STRONG AN ATTACHMENT; for whom, in fact, he had fought, and nearly committed murder? Alas, how weak is man! The question of a silly damsel confused and terrified Peter, and the fear of being taken for one of the followers of Jesus *led him to prevarication, lying, and perjury.*"

Now, although Peter had taken no solemn oath to support his great Master, yet he owed an obligation which he could not, as it seems, violate without being accused of perjury. This recalls us to the point that there is an obligation due to the State, and to friendship, and to good morals, impressed upon all men, which cannot be set aside by any worldly obligation, and least of all by a midnight oath wrung from the fears and the prejudices of men, without staining those who resort to this oath with the guilt of moral perjury. To betray a benefactor as Peter did—to betray with a kiss as Judas did—to persecute a neighbor after professions of kindness—all these belong to the science which plots in secret, and strikes down the wisest and the brightest without notice or charity.

But Peter repented his false oath—repented it in tears and in sorrow. He never denied his Master after that. He never allowed his fears to mislead him. Stood fast to his holy friendship. He scorned the secret oath and the midnight cabal. He became a light and a leader, and manifested his faith in the midst of dangers and doubts. He never afterwards said. "*I know not the man.*"

The commentator upon this impressive passage in Scripture speaks of Peter's conduct (so amply atoned immediately afterwards) in the following manner:

Let those who have taken the oaths at the present day which defy the law, and instigate prosecution, and encourage hypocrisy, and finally lead to perjury—let them remember that no obligation can be binding which is in itself an isult to God and a wrong to man.

Wash. Union.

KNOW-NOTHING ELECTION RIOTS IN LOUISVILLE.—Saturday morning early a crowd of jackals, hyenas and brandy-house bullies took possession of the polls in the First and Second Wards, swearing that no anti Know Nothing, foreigners or not, should be allowed to vote, or even approach the polls; and they kept their word faithfully. A few of the incidents we will give our readers.

Dr. Strader, passing down Main street from the polls, was stoned by the crowd and compelled to run. This was about the beginning.

An aged German, some 60 years old, was standing on the door sill of his house in Clay street, near Maine, saying nothing to anybody, when the crowd assaulted him, dragged him into the street, and beat him. R. F. Baird, Esq., endeavord to protect him, but without avail.

Geo. W. Noble went into the First Ward polls while the crowd was off at a fight, and deposited his vote. On coming out a large man asked him how he voted. "As I pleased," was the reply, when he was knocked down. Getting up, he was knocked down a second and a third time, and then dragged some distance by the hair of his head.

An old German, apparently about 70 years of age, was beaten almost to a jelly, and left covered with blood. Young Bamberger, in quietly passing along was pursued several squares, and succeeded in excaping only by hiding in an old building.

A large crowd pursued two Germans from the First Ward polls to the United States brewery on Market, just below Wenzel street. An aged man seeing the crowd coming, hurried to pass through a private alley into his own house. Before he could open the gate and pass in, two or more assaulted him and knocked him down. Trying to get up, he begged for his life; but not his age, his gray hairs, nor his entreaties, were of any avail; the miscreant assaulting him struck him with a slung shot—the blow missed its aim, striking the wall of the house. At that moment the crowd diverted attention to the house of P. Merkel, keeper of the brewery, and the poor old man escaped.

The main crowd were furious in their pursuit of the two young Germans. They assaulted the house, demolished the bar-room, breaking everything in it; beat Mr. Merkel in a most cruel manner. Not satisfied, the mob pursued on through the house, breaking and tearing to pieces all that came in their way—chairs, beds, dishes, pictures and glasses. Up stairs they pushed into the room where Mrs. Merkel and her children were—some one struck her a severe blow on the shoulder. Four or five shots were fired into the room where the children were.

Charles Hunt, Merkel's driver, was pursued up stairs and shot at, the ball lodging in the door-casing above his head; the crowd overtook him, knocked him down, and beat him nearly to death.

All the furniture in the house, except in two small rooms back, was entirely destroyed. Mr. Hunt was robbed of fifteen dollars. The money drawer in Mr. Merkel's bar-room was rifled of its contents, something over fifty dollars.

The two young Germans, J. Snyder and C. Raich, were cut and mangled in a terrible manner; one of them will in all probability lose one of his eyes; an attempt was made to fire the house.

The crowd, returning from the brewery, stopped a milkman's wagon. The young son of the milkman, frightened, jumped out and ran down the street screaming with terror. A blacksmith near by rushed out and endeavorhd to protect him.

A funeral, proceeding up Jefferson street to the grave yard was stoned.

The drug store, corner Main ank Campbell, was stoned. A shoe store, on Main, near Clay, was also stoned.

A wagoner from Shelby county, while passing along quietly, was assaulted and forced to run.

In the Second Ward, about 9 o'clock, a German living on Jefferson street, between Preston and Jackson streets, stepped out of his house to take a child of his from the sidewalk, when a crowd that was passing looking for "some fun," knocked him down with the infant in his arms.

About the same time, Mr. F. Frishe, a candidate for magistrate, went with a friend to the Second ward polls to vote, when they were assaulted and severely beaten.

Mr. Jacob Selbert, going to the polls, was knocked down by one, and severely beaten by several others.

As Mr. W. Veitch was about entering the engine house, he was dragged out and beaten.

A crowd on Jefferson street knocked down an old German whitewasher, and while he was down stamped on him, kicked and beat him. About a square further off, the same crowd assaulted an old man—a very old man, a poor man, whose clothes were all tattered and torn, whose steps were feeble with the weight of years on his head—and him they beat unmercifully.

Capt. Knapp was assaulted, but managed to escape. A mechanic, returning from his day's work, passing on the opposite side of the street, was assaulted and chased several squares.

The following persons were also beaten, but we are unable to give the circumstances: Jno. Hess, Felix ——, a blacksmith, living east of the Woodland garden, and John Mann.

The First Ward was the scene in the afternoon of great excitement—pistols firing—men running—women and children screaming—nor was the firing confined to the vicinity of the polls.

Mr. William Gray, who had been quietly watching most of the forenoon for an apportunity to vote without meeting violence, and who returned after dinner, at last took advantage of the absence of the crowd, which was off chasing some unfortunate foreigners, and deposited his vote. On coming out, he was stopped by one of the crowd which was then returning, and struck on the head.

Mr. Gray was seen to replace his hat, and then drawing a double barreled pistol fired; before he could fire the second barrel, three pistols were fired at him; he shot the second time and fled; no less than fifteen or twenty shots being fired after him. He fled into a stock yard, and endeavored to hide behind a pig pen; eight balls were picked out of the fence behind which he took refuge; six holes were made in his hat, and two balls were lodged in his body; one in the fleshy part of each thigh.

Officers Gimlore and Hammond interfered and took him home in a wagon. With the exception of this interference, there were no police about; the city marshal was not on the ground all day; the Know Nothing Mayor was not there; the deputy sheriff was appealed to, to preserve the peace, but replied that he was a quiet man, and the people must take care of themselves.

There are other incidents connected with the election, for which we have not room; they are, however, of the same stamp as above mentioned. In all, there were not less than 100 to 150 persons injured during the day, in the two wards.

To the exertiens of officers Gilmore and Hammond Mr. Gray owes his life—had it not been that they, unaided, interfered and rescued him from the infuriated mob, he would most certainly have been killed.

Louisville Democrat, May 7.

SAD.—The conduct of the Massachusetts Hindoo "Smelling Committee" has rendered them and their defenders odious and infamous in the eyes of all decent men; but their shameless proceedings have produced no more sad result than that entailed upon one of their own number. Mr. Stephen Emery, the member from Orange, an old man with a family to share his disgrace, was on the Nunnery Committee. The effect of the drunken carousal of these Maine Law legislators upon him, is thus described by the Greenfield Gazette, corroborated by the Boston Telegraph:

"He was formerly an intemperate man, but for the past eight years had been a reformed one. He accompanied the nunnery committee to Lowell. At the dinner table, wine at least, if not other intoxicating liquors, was plenty. Mr. Emery was asked to partake of some champagne. Knowing his own appetite for intoxicating drinks, and his reformation, he declined. He was urged until he drank. The result was, his appetite for intoxicating liquors was rekindled within him with a tenfold fury, and before he left Lowell he was grossly intoxicated. When he reached Boston, he strayed into one of the low grog holes of that city, not into a house of ill fame as some of the papers have intimated, where he was robbed of all the money he had about him, which happened to be only about $5. He continued intoxicated until he was sent home by some of his friends in Boston, where he remained long enough to become a sober and we hope a wiser man. What are the people to think of legislative committees by whose influence reformed drunkards are again induced to partake of the intoxicating cup, and thus to bring shame upon themselves and their friends?"

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN CURRITUCK.—At a meeting held by the Democracy of Currituck, at Currituck C. H., on Tuesday of Superior Court, on motion of Dr. E. Morton, J. R. Jones was called to the Chair and W. R. Gordon appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being explained, the Chairman in pursuance of a motion of E. Morton appointed a committee of five to report resolutions for the action of the meeting. The committee after having retired, returned and reported through their chairman, Dr. E. Morton, the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the acts of our representative, the Hon. H. M. Shaw, during his official term in the late Congress of thd U. S., meet our entire approbation, and we heartily recommend him to the Gatesville Convention as a suitable person to represent us in the next Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That in Franklin Pierce we recognize a President, who has been faithful to the Constitution under which we live, a firm supporter of its compromises, and one who has honestly discharged his high duties, with an eye singie to the interest of our whole country, protecting alike the claims of each particular section without reference to its geographical situation.

Resolved, That in the new political order known as know nothings we recognize the old party of whiggery with some new dress assumed for the purpose of attaining power, and palming upon our people the old doctrines of Federalism, which have been time and again condemned by the voice of the people of the country and are repugnant to republican institutions.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint fifty delegates to the Democratic Convention on Tuesday of Gates May Court, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States.

On motion of B. M. Baxter, Esq., a committee of three was appointed to wait upon the Hon. H. M. Shaw, and invite him to address the meeting. After a short absence the committee returned with Dr. Shaw, who responded to the call in a speech of nearly two hours in length, longer time being denied him, owing to the urgent business before the Court. The effort of our late representative was one that told with an effect upon his hearers never witnessed in good old Currituck, at least in our day. Democrats, Whigs and Know Nothings alike, appeared wholly absorbed in facts and arguments urged with an honesty of purpose, an ability and eloquence that even took those best acquainted with him by surprise; many a man's opinions were by him on that occasion changed; men that the day before gloried in their midnight plottings hung their heads; the wire workers even appeared abashed, but still they appeared entranced, and did not, as on former occasions, leave the meeting, but looked repentent and as though they would willingly respond to a call for mourners, and should Dr. Shaw be the nominee of the Gatesville Convention his native county will support him with a zeal and energy that will even surpass her former efforts in behalf of her favorite son.

The Chairman appointed the following delegates to represent the Democracy in the Gatesville Convention:

B. T. Simmons, J. B. Lindsay, J. S. Cox, Phillip Northan, Thos. L. Sanderson, Dr. W. H. Cowell, John Halsted, Henry White, Thos. Lindsay, Thos. Pool, Jno. Bunnell, jr. Wm. A. Jarvis, Wm. Shaddick, jr. Isaac Owens, Wm. Guard, W. R. Sutton, Dr. E. M. Bell, J. S. Day, Jos. J. Baxter, Israel Fanshaw, B. F. Dozier, B. S. Dey, Solomon Ashbee, Enoch Baxter, John J. Waterdal, John Simmons, Caleb Nicholson, Edwin Doxy, Thomas J. Woodhouse, Hiram Gallop, Hodges Gallop, John M. Tuttle, J. M. Daniel, Peter Parker, Edm'd Simmons, Dr. E. Morton, Thos. Walker, Luke Whitehurst, Isaiah Etheridge, B. M. Baxter, Jos. F. Cowell, Peter Forbes, Jno. Bunnell, sr. L. Poyner, Isaac Fisher, Jno. Newbern, Ivey Dowdy, S. B. Jarvis, W. Austin.

On motion the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list.

On motion of B. M. Baxter, Esq., it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Pioneer and N. C. Standard.

J. B. JONES, *Chr'n.*

W. R. GORDON, *Sec'y.*

VIRGINIA SALT MINES.—Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says it is indebted to a correspondent, an intelligent and indefatigable gatherer of facts connected with almost every material, commecial and industrial interest in the United State. for the subjoined account of the great Salt Mines in the mountains of Virginia:

The State of Virginia is moving the great work of internal improvement, and is making a Railroad that will reach the great salt mines of its mountains, and in a few years that salt will be distributed over the whole of the Eastern State—its superior quality will insure for it a ready sale everywhere; for it is better worth one dollar per bushel for table use than any other salt that ever came to our market is worth twenty-five cents. It is pure chloride of sodium, and will remain as dry as flour in any latitude from the equator to the pole.

This great salt mine is in a trough between two mountains, at an elevation of 1,882, feet above the level of the sea, and near the waters of the north fork of Holston river, a tributary of the Tennessee, and near the river of the State of Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina, where these border on a southwestern point of the State of Virginia.

The fossil salt lies about 220 feet below the surface of the ground, and is incased in a vast doposit of gypsum.

About ten years since, two boxes of geological specimens were sent to me fron. these mines and from the surrounding country. In repacking these into other boxes, some pieces of fossil were put in a box with specimens of iron ore from the great iron ore beds of Northern New York, and remained in that connection until the present year. On being opened, the specimens were all in good order, the salt not having in the least corroded the iron, or produced any rust.

I have no doubt that this deposit of salt resulted from volcanic, action. New River, the head of one of the tributaries of the great Kanawha River, is near this salt mine, and is undoubtedly the source of the saline supplies of the deep wells of the Kanawha; but in its course thither it undergoes a change, and when raised from the deep wells, is found there to contain bromine in great abundance.

The Kanawha salines are among the wonders of the world; the salt water comes from a depth of 2000 feet, and is as cold as a northern blast in winter—thus exploding the theory that the heat increases in the earth everywhere, as progress is made downward.

The gas which is issued from these deep wells in abundance, is sufficient to illuminate the entire Northern Hemisphere, and rises with a force that is sufficient to throw a cannon ball a considerable distance.

In the excavations made in the neighborhood of the salt mines of Virginia, the bones of the behomoth are found, of a size indicating as large as the hull of a ship of the line.

I have no doubt the table salt of our market will, in three years, be supplied by the Virginia salt mines; and even now, our grocers cannot do better than to send to the salt mines of Virginia for pure table salt for the supply of their customers who want a good article.—*Hunt's Magazine.*

A HIT!—B. F. Butler, of Lowell, defends General Hiss, and by a course of argument so singular as to be worthy of note. The scriptural allusion in the following passge of his speech will be felt with great force by the sixty clergymen of the legislature:

"Mr. B. spoke of the manner in which this investigation has been so far conducted. He said it had been conducted with great thoroughness, and he thought, with great apparent eagerness, to find out anything that was wrong. Every mode of eliciting information had been tried, and the case had been kept open to receive evidence after the defendant's counsel had made their argument. But one mode of investigation, however, still remains, and that is the one used by the one who 'spake as never man spake' when the Jewish woman was brought to him for sentence and he said, 'Let him that is without sin cast the first tone,' and ALL *fled.* In this case if that mdoe were applied it is probable that the same result would follow and all those here present so anxious to prove my client's guilt *would go away in the same manner.*"

The entire line of Road from Goldsboro to New Berne has been placed under contrcat, and the work will soon commence. The Beaufort Halcyon presumes that very shortly contracts will be advertised for the Road between New Berne and that place, and thus the whole line will be begun.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the second session of the Thirty-third Congress of the United States.

[Public 42.]

AN ACT to establish a Court for the Investigation of Claims against the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a court shall be established to be called a Court of Claims, to consist of three judges, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and to hold their offices during good behaviour; and the said court shall hear and determine all claims founded upon any law of Congress, or upon any regulation of an executive department, or upon any contract, express or implied, with the government of the United States, which may be suggested to it by a petition filed therein; and also all claims which may be referred to said court by either house of Congress. It shall be the duty of the claimant in all cases to set forth a full statement of the claim, and of the action thereon in Congress, or by any of the departments, if such action has been had; specifying also what person or persons are owners thereof or interested therein, and when and upon what consideration such person or persons became so interested. Each of the said judges receive a compensation of four thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly, from the treasury of the United States, and shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and discharge faithfully the duties of his office.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That a solicitor for the United States, to represent the government before said court, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. It shall be the duty of said solicitor to prepare all cases on the part of the government for hearing befyre said court, and to argue the same when prepared; to cause testimony to be taken, when necessary to secure the interests of the United States; to prepare forms, file interrogatories, and superintended the taking of testimony, in the manner prescribed by said court, and generally to render such services as may be required of him from time to time, in the discharge of the duties of his office. Said solicitor shall be sworn to faithful discharge of the duties of his office, in the manner prescribed for the qualification of the judges in the first section of this act; and he shall receive a compensation of three thousand five hnndred dollars per annum for his services, to be paid quarterly from the treasury of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the said court shall have authority to establish rules and regulations for its government; to appoint commissioners to take testimony to be used in the investigation of claims that may come before it; to prescribe the fees they shall receive for their services, and to issue commissions for the taking of such testimony, whether the same shall be taken at the instance of the claimant, or of the United States, and also to issue subpoenas to require the attendance of witness in order to be examined before such commissioners; which subpoenas shall have the same forces, as if issued from a district court of the United States, and Compliance therewith shall be compelled under such rules and orders as the court hereby created shall establish. When testimony is taken for the claimant, the fees of the commissioner before whom it is taken, and the cost of the commission, and notice, shall be paid by snch claimant; and when taken at the instance of the government, such fees, together with all postage incurred by the solicitor aforesaid in his official capacity, shall be paid out of the contingent fund provided for said court. In all cases, when it can be conveniently done, the testimony shall be taken in the county where the deponent resides; and the commissioner taking same is hereby authorized and required to administer an oath or affirmation to the witnesses brought before him for examination.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That in all cases where it shall appear to the court that the facts set forth in the petition of the claimant do not furnish any ground for relief, it shall not be the duty of the court to authorize the taking of any testimony in the case, until the same shall have been reported by them to Congress, as is hereinafter provided: *Provided, however,* That if Congress shall, in such case, fail to confirm the opinion of said board, they shall proceed to take the testimony in such case.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That in taking testimony to be used in support of any claim before said court, opportunity shall be given to the United States to file interrogatories, or by attorney to examine witnesses, under such regulations of said court shall prescribe, and like opportunity shall be afforded the climant in cases where testimony is taken on behalf of the United States under like regulations.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall knowingly and wilfully swear falsely before said court, or before any person or persons commissioned by them, or authorized by this act to take testimony in a case pending before said court at the time of taking said oath, or in a case thereafter to be submitted to said court, such person shall be deemed guilty of prejury, and, on conviction thereof shall be subjected to the same pains, penalties, and disabilities which now are, or shall be hereafter, by law prescribed for wilful and corrupt prejury.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That said court shall keep a record of their proceedings, and shall, at the commencement of each session of Congress, and at the commencement of each month during the session of Congress, report to Congress the cases upon which they shall have finally acted, stating in each the material facts which they find established, by the evidence, with their opinion in the case, and the reasons upon which such opinion is founded. Any judge who may dissent from the opinion of the majority shall append his reasons for such dissent to the report; and such report, together with the briefs of the solicitor and of the claimant, which shall accompany the report, upon being made to either house of Congress, shall be printed in the same manner as other public documents. And said court shall prepare a bill or bills in those cases which shall have received the favorable decision thereof, in such form as, if enacted, will carry the same into effect. And two or more cases may be embraced in the same bill, where the seperate amount proposed to be allowed in each case shall be less than one thousand dollars. And the said court shall transmit with said reports the testimony in each case, whether the same shall receive the favorable or adverse action of said court.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That said reports, and the bills reported as aforesaid, shall, if not finally acted upon during the session of Congress to which the said reports are made, be continued from sesssion to session, and from Congress to Congress, until the same shall be finally acted upon, and the considerations of said reports and bills shall at the subsequent session of Congress, be resumed, and the said reports and bills be proceeded with in the same manner as though finally acted upon at the session when presented.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the claims reported upon adversely shall be placed upon the calendar when reported, and if the decision of said court shall be confirmed by Congress, said decision shall be conclusive; and the said court shall not, at any subsequent period, consider said claims unless such reasons shall be presented to said court as, by the rules of common or chancery in suits between individuals, would furnish sufficient ground for granting a new trial.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, with in a reasonable time after the passage of this act, to appropriate such rooms in the Capitol at Washington, for the use of said court, as may be necessary for their accommodation, unless it shall appear to the Speaker that such rooms cannot be appropriated without interfering with the business of Congress; and, in that event, the said court shall procure, at the city of Washington, such rooms as may be necessary for the convenient transaction of their business.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That said court shall have power to call upon any of the departments for any information or papers it may deem necessary, and have the use of all recorded and printed reports made by the committess of each house, when deemed to be necessary in the prosecut ion of the duties assigned by this act. Said court shall appoint a chief clerk, whose salary shall be two thousand dollars per annum, and an assistant clerk, if deemed necessary, whose salary shall be fifteen hundred dollars per annum, and a messenger, whose salary shall be eight hundred dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly at the treasury. The said clerks shall be under the direction of said court in the performance of their duties, and for misconduct incapacity may be removed, said board shall make report thereof, with the cause of such removal, to Congress, if in session, or at the next session of Congress. Said clerk and assistant clerk shall take an oath for the faithful discharge of their duties: *Provided,* That the head of no department shall answear any call information or papers if, in his opinion, it would be injurious to the public interest.

Approved, February 24, 1855.

[Puplic 40.]

AN ACT to establish the Office of Surveyor-General of Utah, and to grant Land for School and University Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be, ann he is hereby, authorized to appoint a surveyor-general for Utah, whose annual salary shall be three thousand dollars, and whose power, authority, and duties shall be the same as those provided by law for the surveyor-general of Oregon, prior to the act of July seventeenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four: and he shall locate his office from time to time at such places as may be directed by the President of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That when the lands in said territory shall be surveyed under the direction of the government of the United States, preparatory to bringing the same into market, sections numbered sixteen and thirty six in each township in said territory shall be, and the same are hereby, reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools in said territory, and in the States and territories hereafter to created out of the same.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That when the lands in said territory shall be surveyed as aforesaid, a quantity of land equal to two townships shall be, and the same is hereby, reserved for the establishment of a university in said territory, and in the State hereafter to be created out of the same, to be selected under the direction of the legislature in legal subdivisions of not less than one half section, and to be disposed of as said legislature may direct.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That full power and authority are hereby given to the Secretary of the Interior to issue all needful rules and regulations for fully carrying into effect the several provisions of this act.

Approved, February 21, 1855.

[Public 39.]

AN ACT authorizing the issue of a Register to the Russian built Ship "Aina."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to admit to register the Russian-built ship "Aina," under the name of "St. Andrew," said ship having been libelled and sold by the United States Marshal to Christian F. Funch and Andrew F. Meinche, of the State and city of New York, her present owners.

Approved, February 21, 1855.

(To be Continued.)

PROPOSALS FOR NAVAL SUPPLIES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Const'n, Equipt's, &c.
May 16, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS TO FURNISH NAVAL SUPPLies for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856, will be received at this bureau until 3 o'clock, s. m., of the 25th day of June next. These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Naval Supplies, Bureau of Construction, &c.," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandant of the respective navy-yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to this bureau. The commandant and navy agent of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for them.

Offers must be made for the whole of each class at any yard upon any of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

All articles must be of the very best quality conformable to sample, size, &c., to be delivered in good order and in suitable vessels, and packages, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.

Bid

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1855.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:

L. O'B. BRANCH,

OF WAKE COUNTY.

THE FRANKLINTON CONVENTION.

We publish in this paper the proceedings of the Democratic Convention which reassembled at Franklinton on Friday last; and we congratulate the Democracy of the District upon the action of that Convention in selecting L. O'B. BRANCH as our standard-bearer in the coming contest. Before him the darkness and the corruption of Know Nothingism will be dispelled, and the light and purity of Democracy will stand forth in bold relief, insuring such a victory as will drive the dark-lantern order from the District, and send it howling back to the land of Abolitionism, from whence it sprung.

Contrary to the hopes and prophecies of our adversaries, the proceedings of the Convention were marked with the utmost harmony and good feeling. Every County was represented, and though divided as to men, there was no division as to principle; and throughout eleven ballotings, without a choice, there was not uttered a reproachful word—not a single sentiment calculated to excite bad feeling. The Convention was considered as already organized, and the same officers were called to their respective stations. The rules and resolutions formerly adopted were re-affirmed—the ballotings commenced, and in a few hours the work was done—well done—and done, we think we may safely say, to the entire satisfaction of every delegate present and of every good Democrat in the District.

The Convention, it will be perceived, was not quite so full as at its previous meeting; but we are warranted in saying that but for the rain that morning and the night before, the attendance would have been considerably more numerous, and would probably have exceeded that of the former meeting.

After the eleventh ballot, James T. Marriott, Esq., proposed that Mr. Branch should be nominated by acclamation, and the proposition was received with a shout in which every voice joined. It is due to Mr. Branch and to the Convention to say that he was unmistakeably the first choice of the Convention, both at this and its previous meeting; but in deference to his wishes his friends generally voted for other persons, and all rallied upon him only when it appeared that no other man could so thoroughly unite the party. They felt that he was not the man to refuse to make the sacrifice he must make, when demanded of him under such circumstances; *and they will not be disappointed.*

After the nomination the Convention was addressed by F. A. Thornton and Dr. R. C. Pritchard, of Warren, and by Geo. W. Thompson, of Wake, all of whom spoke well, and held "Sam" up in all the darkness of his native blackness, surrounding him with such an effulgence of Democracy that all his hideous deformities were clearly visible. They were greeted with enthusiastic cheerings; the old "visible invincible" feeling of Democracy was aroused; and if any "Sam" was present he heard in those exultant tones his own death-knell, and read in the beaming countenances around him the doom of his intolerance, the close of his short and evil existence.

Many of the delegates came to Raleigh that night, where "Sam" was shrouded and made ready for burial; for all of which see the following article.

Once more is the party in this District a unit; its watch fires are blazing brightly on every hill and in every valley; and on the first Thursday in August next it will rejoice over one of its greatest and most glorious victories—a victory achieved over an *ambushed* foe—a foe as unscrupulous in its means as wicked in its ends, and that shrinks from fairness and daylight with the instinctive horror that shuns what would produce inevitable death.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN RALEIGH.

On Friday night last a large and most enthusiastic Democratic meeting was held in this City, a number of the Warren, Franklin, Johnston, and Orange delegates to the Convention being present. Gen. Joseph Allison presided. During the absence of the Committee appointed by the Convention to wait upon Mr. Branch, the meeting was ably addressed by Quentin Busbee, Esq.; and on the return of the Committee, accompanied by Mr. Branch, the nominee, that gentleman was greeted with loud and prolonged applause. He was introduced to the meeting by Dr. Pritchard, of Warren, who said the Committee had performed their duty and Mr. Branch was present to speak for himself; which he did briefly, but most impressively and eloquently, He alluded to the highly flattering circumstances under which he had been nominated—referred to the importance of union and harmony in the approaching campaign—spoke of the great interests at stake both to the Democratic party and the country; and expressed his heartfelt thanks to the Convention for the unexpected honor which had been tendered him. He asked a few days for consideration, but assured the meeting that, if at all possible, he would respond to the Convention by accepting the nomination. *We think we can confidently assure the party that Mr. Branch will accept.* It will be much against his convenience and interests to do so; but such is our estimate of the disinterestedness and patriotism of the man that we believe he will incur almost any sacrifice for the purpose of uniting on a permanent basis all the elements of the party, and of ensuring its success at the polls.

The meeting was then addressed, in response to calls made upon them, by Dr. Pritchard and R. A. Ezell, Esq., of Warren—by W. M. Howerton, Esq., of Halifax, Va., and by James T. Marriott, Esq. Dr. Pritchard pledged to Mr. Branch the enthusiastic support of the Democracy of Warren, and assured the meeting that there were high-minded Whigs in that County opposed to the dark-lantern, who would also support him. All these gentlemen spoke in their best style, eliciting the warmest and most animated applause. We have never witnessed a more enthusiastic meeting. Our friends in other portions of the District may be assured that the Democracy here are fully aroused, and will do their whole duty in the canvass and at the polls.

☞ Know Nothings in this latitude boast of their famous "third degree," but the N. Y. Herald calls it "unsatisfactory," and wants it changed. When midnight *labors* in Philadelphia, at the K. N. Convention in June, we shall see what the daylight will bring forth. Perhaps a national States' Rights degree, but more likely a whale. Southern Federalists and Northern Abolitionists may fuse—there are not many obstacles in the way—and we shall not be surprised at any monster as the product of such a marriage. They are so closely related that such a union must be incestuous, and the offspring deformed.

THE KNOW NOTHING CANDIDATE.

The Star comes out with some degree of boldness, and announces Mr. Shepard as the "American" candidate for Congress in this District; but the Register sneaks to his support with "*ifs*" and "*rumors*," and says if it *should* turn out that he is the candidate, it will "give him a cordial support." The same paper adds, "Mr. Shepard, it is well known, has heretofore been a most decided, firm and unwavering Democrat." Why, what does this mean? Is it not clear, from the above, *that Mr. Shepard has turned Whig or the Register turned Democrat?* If Mr. Gales has become a Democrat—if he has fallen into the support, and that so "cordially," of a gentleman "heretofore a most decided, firm and unwavering Democrat," his readers ought to know the fact and duly consider it; and if, on the contrary, Mr. Shepard can remain a good Democrat, and at the same time receive the support for high political station of a paper "heretofore" so decidedly federal and Whig in its character, the people, who are the parties most deeply concerned in the matter, ought to be informed as to the manner in which this novel and rather remarkable performance has been accomplished.

A DEEP FOUNDATION.

Know-Nothing organs tell us the foundation of their party is laid deep. For once we agree with them. Ay, gentlemen, *very* deep—so deep that Truth, though she be said to be in a well, cannot get to the bottom of it nor pervade any part thereof—so deep that candor and daylight cannot penetrate it—so deep that conscience must be left behind when you would go down to it—so deep that its supports are dark, chaotic nothingness, lame and impotent evasions, isms of every hue but that of patriotism, and unauthorized, intolerant and wicked oaths.

And what is the structure that has been reared upon this foundation? What could it be but a conglomerated mass of incongruities? Defunct federalism constitutes the frame work; bigotry and intolerance the weatherboading; and the inside is *black*-washed with abolitionism. The whole is so skilfully painted with falsehood that the handiwork of the father of the art is visible even in the gloom and mystery that surrounds it. Its tallest spire is so low that a sunbeam has never rested upon it, nor a daybreeze kissed it. Clouds and thick darkness hover about it.

> "O, treach'rous night!
> Thou lend'st thy ready veil to ev'ry treason,
> And *teeming mischiefs* thrive beneath thy shade."

The Register, speaking of the dark-lantern Convention at Louisburg, says: "It is said that upwards of one hundred and fifty delegates were in attendance, of which number a considerable majority were formerly Democrats." "*Formerly* Democrats"—remember that! This "report," says that paper, "gives the lie direct to the oft-repeated assertion of the locofoco press that the new organization is 'a Whig concern.'" How courteous and charitable our cotemporary is, to give the "*lie direct*" to his opponents on the strength of a mere "report"!

Now, we do not believe any of these statements of the Register. No doubt a few persons, "formerly Democrats," were in attendance—but the life and soul of the concern consisted in opposition to the Democratic party. It has been so from the first—the "odds and ends" have always been against the Democrats; but here, as in Virginia, they are sloughing off the unsound and unworthy; and they will gain, out of the "flower of the Whig party," much more than they will lose in this way.

KNOW NOTHINGS AND FREE NEGROES.—At the "National Council of Colored People," recently held in New York, "Mr. Smith read an address, which alluded to the change, slowly but surely, going on in public sentiment toward the colored population of the free States. In Massachusetts, the last vestige of caste in Public Schools has been abolished. In Connecticut, both Houses of the Legislature have done their share toward granting us equal suffrage, and the Governor has recently strongly recommended the same. In New York, through the efforts of a member, the Legislature passed a vote of equal suffrage. In Pennsylvania an effort has been made to obtain the franchise, and not without some signs of success. Even in Illinois, there are signs that the labors of her intelligent and energetic colored citizens have not been in vain."

Now, we have no objection to any movement, real or pretended, by the non-slaveholding States, for the benefit and elevation of free persons of color. This is a matter which concerns them alone, and with which we have nothing to do; but we have no faith in the honesty of legislators who would exalt the black race, and at the same time proscribe and oppress the whites. This is just what is being done in the Know Nothing States referred to above by "Mr. Smith."

The Register says Mr. Shepard "will not fail, we believe, to expose and denounce, in proper terms, the corrupt designs, imbecile character and anti-American tendencies of the present administration, with which all good men are thoroughly disgusted." This is the secret, then, of the "cordial support" which the Register is giving to Mr. Shepard. Mr. Shepard is to turn upon and denounce an Administration which approves the Kansas and Nebraska bill—which has enforced the fugitive-slave law at the mouth of the cannon, and which has staked itself for the rights of the South, and lost influence thereby, in all the non-slaveholding States of the Republic!

Horace Greely and Senator Wilson are not more severe in their abuse of President Pierce than is the Raleigh Register.

☞ Are the Whig papers in this State in favor of a U. S. bank, a high tariff, and a distribution of the public lands? We call upon the Register and the Star, particularly, to tell us. We want no concealments, no Know Nothing evasions; but a plain, open, direct answer. We wish to know if opposition to foreigners and Catholics has swallowed, obliterated and changed Whig principles as well as the Whig party. Honesty is not afraid of daylight—fraud and deception seek the cover of night. If, gentlemen, you are honest, you are not afraid to tell your principles, and your *whole* principles; we call upon you for an avowal of them. In your transmigration let us know what old garments you have thrown off and what new ones you have put on. None of your *dignified* silence now. The people want to know what you are for and what against.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE EMPEROR.—A friend writing to us from Paris, under date May 3d, referring to the late attempt to kill the Emperor Louis Napoleon, says: "The Emperor made a very narrow escape on Saturday last. He was twice fired on by a man at only a few paces distant, and how he missed him it is difficult to conceive. The party arrested says there is a legion sworn to the purpose, and destined to succeed."

Our old friend of the Wilmington Commercial advertises blank warrants for sale and adds: "Also, temperance and other Negro passes." Didn't know aunt Tempy was a darky before.

Democratic Convention of the Fourth Congressional District.

The Convention re-assembled in the Male Academy Franklinton, on the 18th of May, 1855, at 12 o'clock M., and came to order, Gen. Allison in the Chair, and Wm. F. Strayhorn and R. G. Lewis, Secretaries.

On motion of H. G. Williams, the rules and resolutions heretofore adopted were re-affirmed.

The following delegations were found to be in attendance, viz:

Franklin.—John D. Hawkins, H. H. Hight, J. Perdue, P. B. Hawkins, Maj. J. J. Thomas, Crawford Kearney, Wm. B. Dunn, D. W. Spivey, Wm. O. Green, Wm. F. Green, W. D. Webb, Harvey Harris, Jno. G. Leonard, E. A. Gupton, Y. Patterson, Wm. Solomon, R. G. Lewis, W. Lankford, Jno. Harris, R. Stallings and F. Tharrington—21.

Granville.—J. M. Stone, C. H. K. Taylor, T. Y. Cook, Wiley Mitchel, Wm. Williams, J. M. Bullock and E. A. Lewis—7.

Johnston.—H. H. Hobbs, J. H. Daniel, A. J. Heath, K. B. Whitley, T. W. Whitley and H. B. Watson—6.

Nash.—J. W. Bryant, H. G. Williams, G. N. Lewis, E. H. Morgan, Matthew Wilder, T. F. Crickman, R. W. Arrington, A. J. Taylor, J. H. Winstead, D. W. Williams and L. N. B. Battle—12.

Orange.—Gen. J. Allison, W. N. Pratt, R. Nichols, Wm. H. Jordan, A. Andrews, Wm. F. Strayhorn, Dr. B. L. Durham, Henry Richards, C. W. Latimer, E. D. McNair, J. F. Lyon, J. H. Parish, Dr. J. J. Allison, J. J. Allen, J. W. Stroud, S. N. Dunn and Dr. W. C. Roberts—17.

Wake.—W. A. Allen, F. I. Wilson, W. H. Jones, J. T. Marriott, J. K. Marriott, Sam'l Whitaker, P. A. Dunn, M. Thompson, W. C. Mangum, Allen Bailey, Geo. B. Allen, M. A. Bledsoe, E. G. Haywood, J. M. Fleming, Peterson Dunn and T. C. Robinson—16.

Warren.—F. A. Thornton, E. D. Drake, Dr. R. C. Pritchard, W. A. Jenkins, Dr. H. I. Macon, H. Palmer, N. Milam, G. W. Nicholson, Wm. Hicks, John Boyd and H. J. Davis—11.

Whole number of delegates 90.

A letter from Rev. Burwell Temple, addressed to the Convention, was read and laid upon the table.

First Ballot.

	Branch.	Venable.	Jones.	Wilder.	Pritchard.
Franklin,	718				
Granville,		1078			
Johnston,			936		
Nash,				1115	
Orange,			963		
Wake,			1541		
Warren,					754
	718	1078	3440	1115	754

Second Ballot.

	Branch.	Venable.	Jones.	Wilder.	Pritchard.
Franklin,	718				
Granville,		1078			
Johnston,			936		
Nash,				1115	
Orange,			963		
Wake,			1541		
Warren,					754
	718	1078	3440	1115	754

Third Ballot.

	Branch.	Venable.	Jones.	Wilder.	Pritchard.
Franklin,	718				
Granville,		1078			
Johnston,			936		
Nash,				1115	
Orange,			963		
Wake,			1541		
Warren,					754
	718	1078	3440	1115	754

Fourth Ballot.

	Branch.	Jones.	Wilder.	Pritchard.
Franklin,	718			
Granville,	1078			
Johnston,		936		
Nash,			1115	
Orange,		963		
Wake,		1541		
Warren,				754
	1791	3440	1115	754

Fifth Ballot.

	Jones.	Branch.	Wilder.	Pritchard.
Franklin,	713			
Granville,		1078		
Johnston,	936			
Nash,			1115	
Orange,	963			
Wake,	1541			
Warren,				754
	4153	1078	1115	754

Sixth Ballot.

	Branch.	Wilder.	Jones.
Franklin,	713		
Granville,	1078		
Johnston,			936
Nash,		1115	
Orange,			963
Wake,			1541
Warren,	754		
	2545	1115	2600

Seventh Ballot.

	Jeffries.	Wilder.	Jones.	Branch.
Franklin,	713			
Granville,	1078			
Johnston,			936	
Nash,		1115		
Orange,			963	
Wake,		1541		
Warren,				754
	1791	2656	1899	754

Eighth Ballot.

	Jeffries.	Sanders.	Wilder.	Jones.	Pritchard.
Franklin,	713				
Granville,	1078				
Johnston,		936			
Nash,			1115		
Orange,				963	
Wake,			1541		
Warren,					754
	1791	936	2656	963	754

Ninth Ballot.

	Jeffries.	Pritchard.	Jones.	Branch.
Franklin,	713			
Granville,		1078		
Johnston,			936	
Nash,		1115		
Orange,			963	
Wake,				1541
Warren,		754		
	713	2947	1899	1541

Tenth Ballot.

	Branch.	Jones.	Jones.	Wilder.	Pritchard.
Franklin,	718				
Granville,		1078			
Johnston,			936		
Nash,				1115	
Orange,			963		
Wake,				1541	
Warren,					754
	718	1078	1899	2656	754

Eleventh Ballot.

	Jeffries.	Branch.	Wilder.	Jones.
Franklin,	713			
Granville,	1078			
Johnston,		936		
Nash,			1115	
Orange,				963
Wake,			1541	
Warren,		754		
	1791	1690	2656	963

On motion of J. T. Marriott, L. O'B. BRANCH, Esq., of Wake, was nominated by acclamation, and his nomination unanimously confirmed.

In response to calls made upon them the Convention was addressed by F. A. Thornton, of Warren, G. W. Thompson, of Wake, and Dr. R. C. Pritchard, of Warren.

The following delegates were appointed a committee to inform Mr. Branch of his nomination and request his acceptance, viz: Dr. R. C. Pritchard, J. M. Stone, E. G. Haywood, W. W. Jordan, L. A. Jeffreys, J. M. Taylor and H. B. Watson.

On motion, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to Mr. Richardson, the Principal of the Academy, for the use of the building.

On motion of Dr. Pritchard, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries for the faithful discharge of their duties.

On motion, it was ordered that these proceedings be published in the N. C. Standard, and that the other Democratic papers be requested to copy.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

J. ALLISON, *Chm'n.*

W. F. STRAYHORN, R. G. LEWIS. } *Sec'ts.*

PUBLIC DISCUSSION.

On Monday last, in this City, Jas. B. Shepard, Esq., declared himself a candidate for Congress, and spoke at some length, expressing his belief that the Democratic and Whig organizations were both defunct, and explaining and defending at some length the principles and objects of the Know Nothing party. He was replied to in a masterly and eloquent manner by E. G. Haywood, Esq. of this City.

Mr. Shepard, we regret to have to write, did not sustain his former reputation. He appeared to be laboring under a load of bad principles, and to feel that he was engaged in a strange and doubtful cause.

There was but little enthusiasm among the dark-lanterns, while the Democrats were full of spirit. We have never known the party here to be more united or in better heart. It is neither "dead" nor asleep.

More of the discussion in our next.

The Murfreesborough Gazette has gone over, "horse, foot and dragoons," to the dark-lanterns. We expected it. We trust its Democratic subscribers will mark it. It is a small embodiment of bigotry and treason that deserves to be wiped out. It *professes*, we observe, to be Democratic. Its professions are false—not worth the paper on which they are printed. It says the "tutelar saint of Columbia is hovering over us." We very much doubt it—it was a "flea in its ear." It speaks of the "cross" of Christ as "*a stigma*"—such is the language of an infidel, one of the Devil's own. But we are not surprised that one who swears upon that cross to proscribe and persecute, should treat it as an unholy thing. The treason of the Murfreesborough Gazette stinks in the nostrils of all patriotic and honorable men.

☞ The Post is very *eely*, and squirms beautifully, but it can't twist out of that net we threw around it when we put certain interrogatories about a Catholic pupil. When a man is caught, caged and pricked he can't keep still; and that is just the case of the Post man. He is obliged to wriggle, though well knowing his exertions are fruitless. Made by the State an agent for administering its benevelence, he pursues a course to thwart, to some extent, the application of that benevolence; and in its stead administers intolerance and bigotry, and ministers to his purse by publishing some four or five different periodicals, printing for the State Agricultural Society, &c., &c., &c.,

MAINE-LAWITES AGAINST FOREIGNERS.—At the recent meeting af the American Temperance Union, held in New York, one of the speakers, Rev. Mr. Coombe, of Pa., "asserted that three-fourths of all the low, mean, contemptible grogshops were kept by foreigners and unnaturalized citizens." Wonder if the "foreigners" ever presume to sell native liquor.

Know Nothingism, abolitionism, and indeed all the isms go together in the abolition States. These isms are used as hobbies in the States referred to, on which bad men ride into office and power.

R. A. EZELL, ESQ.—We had the pleasure of seeing in the City, on Friday evening last, Mr. Ezell, the able Editor of the Warrenton News. We had not before the pleasure of his personal acquaintance. He is as just as good looking as any one—if he is an Editor—and as clever a gentleman as ever handled a quill.

MR. DOBBIN.—We learn that Mr. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy, passed through Goldsborough on Saturday last, on his way to Washington. We are pleased to learn that his health has somewhat improved. Long may he live to adorn public station and to be useful to his countrymen, who have so honored and who are so sincerely attached to him

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The people of Virginia will vote to-morrow for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and members of Congress. We confidently anticipate a glorious victory. Our readers will be promptly advised of the result.

We had an excellent rain in this region last week, and vegetation has been greatly invigorated thereby. The crops are of course looking much better, and the promise now is of an abundant harvest. So may it be.

But more—when we "*know*" more.

Register.

The Register has heretofore given us the *more* when he knows the *less*; and this will be a decided improvement to start with in the *proscriptive* campaign.

☞ *Where is the Whig party?* When and where will the Whigs hold their Conventions to nominate candidates for Congress? Can the Register inform us?

[Correspondence of the Standard.]

FAYETTEVILLE, May 19, 1855.

To the Editors of the Standard:

GENTLEMEN—Last evening, agreeably to public notice previously given, David Reid, Esq., of Duplin addressed the people of Cumberland county at the Town Hall on the principles of the so-called "American Party." The speaker evidently labored in the delivery of his remarks under the depressing influence of a bad cause, and although ordinarily an ingenious advocate, I must say that in this attempt to vindicate Know Nothingism he made a signal failure. He claimed for himself great patriotism and love for his country, and if he had not hinted incidentally at the fact that he intended running for Congress in this District during the coming summer, his audience might have been left to infer that nothing but his intense devotion to his country had caused him to appear on the rostrum as the advocate of the doctrines of the secret party.

Mr. R's. remarks were of that vague and indefinite character which leaves but little impression on the mind, and are therefore the more difficult to recall. Much was said about foreign paupers and popish bulls, Americans ruling America, (as if they did not rule it already) and the dangers to the Protestant religion arising out of Catholic growth in the country. The oath taken by the Jesuits was read at length, and the impression artfully sought to be made that Catholics and Jesuits are identical. Mr. R. took care not to let his audience know that these same Jesuits had been expelled from Catholic countries on account of the dangerous influence they exerted. He attempted to defend Know Nothingism from the charge that it was abolition in its tendency, and even referred to a platform laid down in some New York Convention where he said twelve thousand Councils were represented, which platform lauded the Union and declared in favor of it. Not one word, however, was said in it about slavery. That subject, according to his own showing, was covered up under unmeaning generalities. Why did not Mr. R. tell his audience that at a Know Nothing Convention in New York held in January last, *Slavery* was placed upon the same footing with *Papacy*, both sharing its denunciation as "moral, social, and political evils?" Mr. R. spoke of Wilson, the Massachusetts abolitionist and Know Nothing, and put up the very pitiful plea, that he (Wilson) had not taken the "Union Degree" in the American party—that degree pledging its recipients against everything hostile to the Union. It seems then that Mr. Wilson is high enough in the confidence of this new party to be made a delegate to the grand convocation to be held in Philadelphia in June next, (which Mr. R. admitted,) without having taken this Union Degree. The delegate without doubt will truly reflect the will of his constituency, which is hostile to Southern institutions. Oh! this Union Degree! What a precious piece of humbuggery! Those Know Nothings who are Abolitionists and would remain such need not take this degree, and may still be members of this great Union-saving American party. Those of the Order, however, who live in a more Southern latitude, or who from any other cause may desire to appear less fanatical on the subject, have only to stamp themselves with the seal of the third or Union degree, in order to appear to be the friends of the South, and the saviours of their country.

I have no time to give you any further particulars. When Mr. R. closed his remarks, there seemed to be a general feeling of despondency and disappointment manifested, by calling on other speakers to address the meeting. (It was called solely to give Mr. Reid an opportunity of addressing his fellow citizens.) These invitations were declined, and the meeting (composed largely of spectators, totally opposed to the isms advocated by the speaker,) adjourned.

How strongly did this demonstration contrast with that of the previous Wednesday evening, when the gallant and able Winslow electrified a thronged and deeply interested assemblage by his powerful appeals and unanswerable arguments against the secret party, and in favor of the time-honored principles of Democracy. The best spirit prevails amongst us. Those Democrats who have been enveigled into this organized conspiracy are rapidly withdrawing, and ere the August election you may expect to see the Democracy of the Cape Fear stand up in its ancient integrity, purged, purified, and ready once more to answer to their country's call.

Yours truly,

LAFAYETTE.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Fighting at Sebastopol—Attempt to Assassinate Napoleon!—Advance in Cotton, &c.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The Collins steamship Baltic, Capt. Comstock, arrived this afternoon from Liverpool, with dates to the 5th instant.

Cotton had advanced one-eighth. During the week ending the 4th, speculators took 50,000 bales.

Flour and corn had advanced two shillings, and wheat six pence.

Consols closed at 88¼.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

On the 28th of April Paris was thrown into a great state of excitement, in consequence of the narrow escape of the Emperor Napoleon from assassination. The desperado was promptly secured and conveyed to prison.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—DESPERATE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND RUSSIANS.

From Sebastopol we have nothing of a decisive character, although there has been some desperate fighting between the French and Russians.

The French resumed offensive operations by firing three mines under the Flag Staff Battery. The Russians, fearing a general assault, opened a fierce cannonade along their whole line with deadly effect.

The French lost six officers and two hundred men. The Russian loss is supposed to be very great.

The Russians are constructing enormous works north and east of Sebastopol.

It is estimated that the Russians have concentrated upwards of one hundred thousand men in the vicinity of Sebastopol. The allies are anxiously looking for reinforcements.

Two Russian ships were destroyed by fire on the 16th of April.

No general attack has yet been made by the fleet on the sea forts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The news generally from France is of an uninteresting character.

Lord John Russell had returned to London from his unsuccessful negotiations at Vienna.

The budget had passed both houses of Parliament.

The King of Prussia is seriously but not dangerously ill.

The doubtful attitude of Austria affords a fruitful topic of comment for the English and French press.

THE VERY LATEST FROM SEBASTOPOL.

We have a despatch from Sebastopol of as late a date as the 2d of May.

The French, with great caution and heroic determination, had advanced on the Russians, and carried the entire works which protect bastion No. 4 at the point of the bayonet.

On the following day the Russians in great force attacked the French with a view of recovering lost ground.

A most desperate contest ensued, in which the Russians were repulsed.

The loss on both sides was very great.

There will be an examination of the students of Johnston academy on the 7th of June next, and an address by Prof. Stuart, of Va. The public are invited to attend.

COUNTY ATTORNEY.—On Monday last Quentin Busbee, Esq., resigned his place as County Attorney for Wake, and Joseph K. Marriott, Esq., was elected by the Magistrates to fill the vacancy.

Death of a Distinguished Person.

ALBANY, May 18.—The Hon. John C. Spencer, formerly Attorney General and Secretary of the Treasury, and one of the most eminent lawyers in the country, died last evening in this city.

THE BALDERDASH ABOUT THE "THIRD DEGREE" OF THE KNOW NOTHING ORDER.—The Know Nothing journals are soft-soddering their readers with a vast deal of twattle about this degree. They say the Abolitionist cannot belong to this degree. Now the rankest avowed Abolitionist in Northwest Virginia—Dr. T. M. Harris, of Ritchie county—is a Know Nothing of the "Third Degree"—an A. No. 1 Abolitionist, and a Know Nothing of the "Third Degree."

Rich. Examiner.

THE MARKETS.

NORFOLK MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD,"

BY A. M. M'PHEETERS & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants.

NORFOLK, May 19th, 1855.

FLOUR—The stock in market small, the demand good. We quote, S. F. 11¼ @ 11½; Extra 11¾ @ 12; Family 12½ @ 13. Wheat $2.40.

BACON—N. C. and Va. hoground, 11½ @ 12 cts. Hams 13 cts. @ 13½, Sides 10¼, Shoulders 9¼.

COTTON—Very little arriving and commands ready sale, 9 cts. @ 9⅝ cts. according to quality.

CORN—We note sales mixed and White at 104 @ 105 cts. Yellow, 108 cts.

STAVES—R O Hhd. dull at 27 @ 28. W O. $38 Pipe $65. Heading, $56

HAY—Cargo sales, 140 @ 150; Store, 162 @ 165.

LIME—Thomaston scarce, 115 @ 120.

FISH—N. C. and gross Herrings 5¼; no cut or family Roe Herrings.

PERUVIAN GUANO—46 @ 48½ per ton 2000 lbs.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

May 19, 1855.

BACON has improved and in good demand at 10½ to 11 cts per lb. CORN is scarce and wanted at $1 35 to $1 40 from wagons. COTTON in good demand, without change in prices. FLOUR $9 50 to $10 25. Receipts light—prices tending upwards—sales at $10 25 for Super.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE 37 cts per gallon. RAW do. no change. *Obs.*

DIED,

On Sunday, the 13th inst., after a protracted Illness of 35 days, 33 of which she was confined to her bed, in the 79th year of her age, Mrs Tabitha Jordan, relict of Thomas Jordan, Esq., a revolutionary soldier.

The subject of this obituary was *greatly* esteemed by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, and they were numerous, both in this county and the county of Granville, where she resided for many years, during the life-time of her husband. She was a devoted wife, fond and affectionate mother, kind neighbor and an indulgent mistress. Her death will be greatly deplored by her many relations and friends to whom she had for many years, rendered valuable and important services. Her place cannot be easily filled, as she had attained a reputation in midwifery that few of either sex in any age or country ever acquire. Her friends and relations have a reasonable and well grounded hope that her spirit is resting in Abraham's bosom.

War. News.

FOURTH OF JULY.

THE CITIZENS OF RALEIGH ARE INVITED TO assemble in the Town Hall on Friday the first day of June next at 4 o'clock P. M. to make arrangements to celebrate the approaching anniversary of our National Independence.

WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD, *Intendant.*

Raleigh, May 22d, 1855. 52—td.

"THE SPECTATOR."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the SPECTATOR, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the SPECTATOR an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The SPECTATOR will be printed in quarto from, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.

Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

UNITED STATES MAIL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
May 12, 1855.

PROPOSALS FOR CARRYING THE MAILS OF the United States from the 1st day of July, 1855, to the 30th day of June, 1859, inclusive, in the State of NORTH CAROLINA, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department in the city of Washington, until 2, p. m., of the 11th of June, 1855, to be decided by the 12th June, 1855, on the routes and in the times herein specified.

NORTH CAROLINA.

5711 From Hillsboro', by Chapel Hill and Morningsville, to Morrisville, 30 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Hillsboro' daily, except Sunday, at 5 a m;
Arrive at Chapel Hill same day by 8 a m;
Leave Chapel Hill daily, except Sunday, at 1 a m;
Arrive at Morrissvile same day by 6 a m;
Leave Morrissville daily, except Sunday, at 7 a m;
Arrive at Chapel Hill same day by 11 a m;
Leave Chapel Hill daily, except Sunday, at 4 a m;
Arrive at Morrissville same day by 6 a m.
These hours of departures and arrivals to be changed as may be necessary to secure close connexions at all times with the railroad schedule at Morrissville and Hillsboro.'

5612 From Hillsboro,' or the terminus of the railroad, by Green Spring, Mason Hall, Graham, Boon's Station, and Allemance, to Greensboro' 42 miles and back, daily.
Leave Hillsboro', or railroad, daily on the arrival of the cars, say at 8 a m;
Arrive at Greensboro' same day by 5 p. m;
Leave Greensboro' on arrival of mail from Lexington, say at 7 p m;
Arrive at Hillsboro,' or railroad, next day by 4 a m.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Form of a proposal where no change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder.

I, ——, of ——, county of ——, State of ——, propose to convey the mails from July 1, 1855, to June 30, 1859, on route No. ——, from —— to ——, agreeably to the advertisment of the Postmaster General, dated May 12, 1855, and by the following mode of conveyance, viz:

for the annual sum of
dollars.

This proposal is made with full knowledge of the distance of the route, the weight of the mail to be carried, and all other particulars in reference to the route and service, and also after full examination of the instructions and requirements attached to the advertisement.

Dated

(Signed.)

Form of a Guarantee.

The undersigned, residing at ——, State of —— undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No. —— be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shall, prior to the 1st day of July, 1855, or as soon thereafter as may be, enter into the required obligation to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

This we do with a full knowledge of the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors under the 27th section of the act of Congress of July 2, 1836.

Dated

(Signed by two guarantors.)

Form of Certificate.

The undersigned, postmaster of ——, State of ——, certifies, under his oath of office, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

Dated

(Signed.)

For fuller instructions, with conditions to be embraced in the contracts, see the general advertisements for mail proposals in the southern States, dated January 12, 1855.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster General.

May 13, 1855. 1071—w4w.

THE LITERARY LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE of the Countess of Blessington, by R. R. Madden, M. K. J. A., in two volumes. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, May 3, 1855. 47—

COMMON SCHOOLS.—ALL WHO ARE DESIrous of teaching Common Schools in Wake County the present year are requested to attend at the Court House in Raleigh at 11 o'clock on the first Saturday in June, July, or August, for the purpose of being examined and receiving certificates.

STEPHEN STEPHENSON, C. C. S.

May 22, 1855. 52—3t

10,000 FANS.—DURING THE COMING warm weather the Ladies will find our Fans quite comfortable. We have any quantity

OUR PRINCIPLES ARE ONWARD!

EVERY SEASON WE MAKE RENEWED EXertions to supply the wants of our numerous customers. We have this season purchased

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

CLOTHING

And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, and to come to the point, are prepared to sell *as low if not lower* than any who sell OUR KIND OF GOODS. *Our* concern is connected with one of the

Largest Importing Houses

in the Union, with capital sufficient to make all purchases for the CASH, consequently the Proprietor of this

THE ONLY CLOTHING HOUSE,

(Exclusively)

IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH,

☞ **Cannot and Shall not be Undersold!** ☜ and unlike the "Town Clock" (vide Standard 28th inst.) has not ceased to *tick*, but will continue to "tick" all those and those only who make prompt payments.

☞ We are located on Fayetteville St., where we have been for the last seven years, opposite everybody.

E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh March 30, 1855. 37—

CALL AND SEE

H. L. EVANS.

NUMBER 29, CHEAP PLACE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of his old friends and customers and the public generally to his stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., which is now in store and ready for exhibition. His stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, particularly to the person BUYING WITH CASH, as great inducements will be offered for the **ready money.**

Call and examine, and be able of a truth to testify to the above. Opposite E. L. Harding's.

H. L. EVANS.

Raleigh, April 3, 1855. 38—

DRESS GOODS.—PLAIN FIGURED PLAIDS and Striped Silks.
Plain Black Watered do., very cheap,
Satin Plaid, Striped, Figured and Plaid Berage,
Chali, Berage De Lane, French Jackonets and common Lawns, a large assortment at very low prices,
Ginghams, Brilliantes, Plain,
Dotted and Figured Swiss Muslins.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

BONNETS.—A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Silk, Lace, Leghorn and White and Black Ribbons—a large assortment and very cheap,
Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizetts, Gloves,
Plain and Emb. Handk'fs, Hosiery, &c., at the same place.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

CAPS AND HATS.—BEEBE'S EX-FINE MOLEskin,
Black, Pearl and white soft Hats,
Panama, Straw and Leghorn,
Boots and Shoes—Miles' fine Pump Boots,
do. pegged do.
Robinson's Ladies walking shoes,
Black and colored Gaiters,
Gents fine summer shoes,
Brogans, Calf, Goat and various other kinds,
Ladies Fancy Shoes, Misses and Children's do.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

☞ CHANGE OF TIME! ☜

WITH VERY BRIEF REMARKS WE TAKE THE liberty to come before the public in order to declare our intentions—how we shall conduct business the present season.

"BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Will make business prosper even in the hardest times;" for which motto we have made the fullest preparations.

Having cast a glance at our Spring Stock, we find it a little too heavy, and are fully determined to

Sell below New York Prices,

and to prevent the public from doubting our intentions, we only say: Come one, come all, and see if

SCHLOSS & BROTHER

don't sell goods almost *too low*. We are compelled to do it and we defy any of our competitors to say to the contrary!

Our Stock of

Clothing and Gents. Furnishing Goods

is beautifully selected, and made at our own manufactory. They are well got up, and will show for themselves.

We have made suitable additions to our

Ladies' Dry Goods Stock,

Also have a large stock of HATS and BONNETS.

Remember we sell Herman's best sewed Boots, warranted French Calfskin, for $6 a pair. We also have Mr. Shultz's sewed BOOTS and GAITERS constantly on hand.

☞ *Call and see before buying elsewhere.*

SCHLOSS & BRO.

RALEIGH, April 4, 1855 39—

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad or the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, or, in flats at the Company's wharf, free of charge.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 22, 1855. 35—tf.

POPE & CO.,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

WILL GIVE STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION to the sale of Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c and pledge themselves never to buy for their own account or on commission any of the staple products of the country, in order that their undivided efforts may be given to promote the interest of those who may make consigment to them.

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES. POPE & CO GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG VA., Keep constantly on hand a select and extensive stock of Groceries, suitable for Planters and Families, among which may always be found:
Old Java, Laguyra and Rio Coffee,
Stewart's A B and C Refined Sugars,
Stewart's best loaf Sugars,
New crops New Orleans Molassess, in bbls, and half bbl
Old crop Cuba Molasses, in hhds, and bbls,
Swedes and English Iron,
Sperm, adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Western Bacon, Middlings, Shoulders and Joles,
Cumberland Nails, from 3 to 20 penny weight,
March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

WINES AND LIQUORS. POPE & CO., GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG, VA., Have on hand a select and very superior stock of Wines and Liquors. They particularly invite attention to their
French Brandies, imported 1850 and 1851,
Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Maderia, Port and Sherry Wine,
Heidsick Champaigne, do.
Imperial Eagle " do.
St. Julien Claret do.
London Porter,
Bumgardner's very Old Rye Whiskey,
Richardson's " " "
Pure Extract of Rye,
March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

$40 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber, on the 12th of September, 1854, negro boy named ELIAS. Said boy is a bright mulatto, little under 6 feet high, round full face a little freckled, well featured, one of his thumbs disfigured, fleet not flat like most negroes. He may be lurking somewhere in Randolph or Guilford, or he may be endeavoring to make his way to the North-West. I will give a reward of $40 for his apprehension and confinement, if taken out of the State, or $25 if taken within the State, so that I get him. Any information concerning said boy will be thankfully received. It may be that said boy has procured free papers, but remember his thumb. My postoffice is Sandy Creek, Randolph County, N. C.

ABNER COLTRAIN.

Randolph Co., N. C., March 28, 1855. 34—tf.

HATS! HATS!—McGEE & WILLIAMS, HAVE in store a very large and well selected assortment of HATS for Spring and Summer wear for men, boys and children, consisting of Leghorn, Panama, Manilla, Campechy, Mariscibo, Pedal Straw, Canada Straw, Palm Leaf, China Pearl, Alboni Jockey, Wide Awake, Shanghai.

Also, superb Moleskin Hats of the latest style.

51—

FANS! FANS!—WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE and choice supply of Fans, comprising many varieties from the most superb Chinese down to six pence Palm leaf. Call at

McGEE & WILLIAMS.

51—

Great Mail Route from Hillsborough to the North, by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

UNDER THE SCHEDULE RECENTLY ADOPTED on the North Carolina Rail Road, passengers can go North without detention at Raleigh or elsewhere.

On the arrival at Raleigh of the train from the west, the conductor of the Road will be in attendance to take charge of the baggage and check it to Baltimore or Washington City, whilst the passengers will be allowed an hour and a half to get breakfast and refresh themselves.

They will be conveyed to and from the Hotels in omnibuses *free of charge.*

Leaving Raleigh at 10 minutes past 7, they will reach Weldon in abundant time for all the day trains going North and South.

By this route the passenger will be at no trouble or expense about his baggage, as the conductor of this Road will take charge of, and give a check for it at the N. C. Railroad Depot.

Through Tickets from Weldon to New York, by Petersburg or Portsmouth, $12.

L. O'B. BRANCH, *Prest.*

Raleigh, April 28, 1855. 45—tf.

☞ Register, Hillsborough Recorder and Greensborough Patriot copy 1 month.

THE WORLD OF FASHION

CAN BE SEEN AT

MITCHELL'S CLOTHING STORE,

Opposite the Post Office.

NOW READY FOR INSPECTION AND PURCHASE **Desirable Clothing,**

Combining beauty and economy—taste and durability.

Our clothing may be relied upon as being not only as good and cheap as any to be found elsewhere, but also as being of the newest and most becoming styles.

Besides this stock of clothing, in our establishment may be found a varied assortment of Trunks, Carpet Bags, Hats, Boots and Shoes, &c.

☞ Don't forget, opposite the P. O.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, April 10, 1855. 1069—wöw.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—LENOIR COUNTY.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1855. John Tull, *adm'r, peudente lite vs.* Stephen White, Sarah Catharine Chamberlin, Eliza Argent Graham, and others, in the matter of the Probate of the Will of Chauncey Graham deceased, *Issue of Devisavat vel non.*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Thomas S. Burt and Martha Jane his wife, the last of whom is one of the devisees and next of kin of said Chauncey Graham, are non-residents of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh for six successive weeks, notifying said Burt and wife to appear at the next, term of this Court to be held on the first Monday in July next then and there to see proceedings in this cause and make themselves parties to this issue, if they shall see proper to do so.

Witness, N. Hunter, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Kinston, the third Monday of March, A. D. 1855.

N. HUNTER, C. C. C.

(Pr. of Adv. $5,62½.) 1073—6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—LENOIR COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1855. Geo. W. Venters *ex.* William A. Strong. Original attachment and Franklin Dibble summoned as garnishee.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said William A. Strong to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Lenoir on the first Monday in July next, to plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be rendered accordingly.

Witness, N. Hunter, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Kinston, on the third Monday of March, A. D. 1855.

N. HUNTER, C. C. C.

(Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 1073—6w.

NOTICE.—THE EXERCISES OF THE PRESENT session of Red Mountain Female Academy will close with a public Examination on the 11th and 12th of June.

Addresses from one or more distinguished individuals are expected on the occasion. Patrons especially, and the public generally, are requested to attend.

The next session will commence the second Thursday in July. Terms as follows:

Primary English branches,	$7 50
Grammar and Geography,	12 00
Algebra and Philosophy,	12 50
Latin, Greek or French, with other branches,	15 00
Embroidery,	8 00
Music,	15 00

GEO. W. JONES,

Chm'n of Executive Committee.

May 4, 1855. 47—8w.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—THE TRUSTEES of the Warrenton N. C. Male Academy desire to engage a Principal to take the charge of that Institution on the 1st July next.

To a gentleman of character and experience, fully competent to prepare boys for College, the Trustees offer their individual guarantee that the tuition fees shall equal seven hundred dollars, and they believe they will amount to much more.

Applications (which must be accompanied by unexceptionable references as to character and qualifications,) addressed to either of the undersigned will be attended to.

THOMAS E. GREEN,
THOS. A. MONTGOMERY,
WILLIAM PLUMMER.

Warrenton, N. C., April 23, 1855. 1071—4tw.

DENTISTRY.

DR. P. BABCOCK,

HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN RALEIGH, has taken and neatly furnished rooms over Mr. Roulhac's store, suitable to the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him, so far, he hopes by careful attention, and excellent operations, to merit a continuance of the same.

Teeth inserted, from one to a full sett, with, or without artificial gums, and warranted.

Dr. B. is happy to be able to inform his patrons, and all others who have not learned the fact, that a tooth need not necessarily be lost because the nerve is exposed, but may be surely saved, if properly treated, and filled in the best manner.

REFERENCES:

(BY PERMISSION.)

Rev. Dr. Mason, Raleigh,	Rev. Dr. Seabury, N. Y.
Rev. Dr. Smedes, "	Dr. J. Parmly, "
Dr. F. J. Haywood, "	Dr. Geo. E. Hawes, "
Hon. H. Waddell, C. Hill,	Drs. Chase & Hacker, Geo.

Raleigh May 10, 1855. 48—tf.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The Examination of the Classes will begin on Monday, the 28th of May, and continue until the College Commencement, on Thursday, the 7th of June next.

The visitorial Committee of Trustees for the year 1855 consists of the following members:

His Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG, President *Ex officio* of Board of Trustees.
Hon. David L. Swain, LL. D., President of the College.
John L. Bailey,
John H. Bryan,
John R. J. Daniel,
John M. Dick,
James C. Dobbin,
John A. Gilmer,
Robert B. Gilliam,
Calvin Graves,
John D. Hawkins,
Charles L. Hinton,
John Kerr,
Walter F. Leake,
Willie P. Mangnm,
Charles Manly,
James T. Morehead,
Samuel F. Patterson,
Thomas Ruffin,
Romulus M. Saunders,
Lewis Thompson,
John D. Toomer,

By order, CHAS. MANLY, *Sec'y.*

May 11, 1855. 49—

A SITUATION AS TEACHER WANTED. The undersigned wishes to engage in teaching about the first of July. He will graduate in June next. Satisfactory testimonials as to qualifications to take charge of a Classical and Mathematical school will be given. For further information address Dr. Wm. A. Smith, or the subscriber, at B. M. College, Va.

R. N. SLEDD.

May 15, 1855. 50—tf.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER MADE AT THE Spring Term of the Court of Equity for the County of Wake, in the matter of Thomas Ruffin, Peninah Ruffin and others, the undersigned, Clerk and Master, will proceed to sell, at the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday of May Court for the County of Wake, being the 24th day of May, the following valuable real estate, to-wit:

The residence of the late Dr. Josiah O. Watson, in Wake County, together with nineteen or twenty acres of land upon which it is situated. There is upon the premises a very handsome brick Dwelling House, large and commodious, an office on the main road near the corporate limits of the City of Raleigh; also a kitchen, stables, an ice house and all necessary out houses for a gentleman's residence; as well as an excellent Spring of water and a good garden.

Also, at the same time and place, nine lots of half an acre each, just outside of the corporate limits of the City of Raleigh and immediately facing the Dwelling House aforesaid.

Possession will be given on the day of sale. Persons desiring to examine the premises can call upon Mr. Dunn, who is staying upon the lot, or on William H. Jones, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Cape Fear.

Terms of Sale:—Bonds payable twelve months after the day of sale, with two, three or more good sureties at the discretion of the undersigned.

Enough to be paid in cash on the main purchase to pay costs of sale, &c.—say $200.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.

April 10, 1854. 41—wasw.td.

*** Register please copy until day of sale.

TEA.—THE FOLLOWING CHOICE VARIETIES of green tea have just been received and are for sale at the Drug Store of HAYWOOD & SCOTT:

Young Hyson, Silver Leaf, Golden Chop,
Gun Powder, Plantation, Oulong, and
Neplus.

Raleigh, March 16, 1855. 33—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO THE

Most Attractive Stock of

FOREIGN DRY GOODS

they ever offered in this City, comprising

RICH FIGURED AND PLAIN
DRESS SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
WATERED SILKS,
PLAID AND STRIPED
POU DE SOIES,
BLACK GROS DE RHINES,
CANTON SILKS,

GROS DE NAPLES
FLORENCES,
MARCELLINES,
SATINS,
RICH PRINTED AND PLAIN
BARAGES,
GRENADINES AND HERNANIS,

ORGANDIES,
JACKONETS,
LAWNS, PRINTS, CHALLIES,
BAREGE DE LAINES,
SUMMER BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
POPLINETTS AND CRAPE
DE SPANGNE,
CRAPE SHAWLS,
of every description.

BONNET and CAP RIBBONS,
TAFFETA and SATIN RIBBONS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES and HOSIERY.

Also, 300,000 yards of PORTSMOUTH, HADLEY AND LODI LAWNS, from 5 to 15 cents per yard.

March 15, 1855. 33—

Attention, Ladies!

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER TAKE PLEASURE in informing the Ladies that their assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS is now ready for exhibition, which they will be pleased to show them at their Store.

No. 8, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

March 15, 1855. 33—

STILL THEY COME!

TAKE OFF THE OLD BEAVER AND DON ONE OF those beautiful Spring and Summer Hats, which have this month been received, comprising all the styles of Straw, Felt, Wool and Fur Hats out, viz:

Men's	Black Leghorn Hats,	
"	Tan	"
"	Tea Col'r	"
"	Canton	"
"	Petal	"
"	Panama	"
"	Cavalier	"
"	Wide Awake	"
"	Oct's gon	"
"	Sebastopol	"

Boys and Misses Hats and Caps, Bloomers and Flats of all kinds.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES.—WE HAVE now in store a well selected stock of family groceries, comprising the following:

Stuart No. 1 Syrup.
Best Family Molasses.
Loaf, Pulverized and Crushed Sugar.
Brown and Clarified do,
Whole grain Rice.
Rio, Laguna, Java, and Mocha Coffee.
Imperial, Hyson and other Green and Black Teas.
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles.
Starch, Bar Soap, Spice, Ginger and Pepper.
Maccaroni and English Cheese.
Indeed all articles in the grocery line.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

☞ ***EMBRIODERIES,*** ☜

EMBROIDERIES!!!

OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

We respectfully inform the Ladies of Raleigh, and surrounding country, that we have just received by the late *STEAMER AFRICA* the handsomest and cheapest assortment of *Embroideries* ever seen in this City. We have also received

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

Bonnets, Capes, Gloves,
Flowers, Talmas. Hosiery,
Ribbons. Shawls, Shoes,
And Dress Gooods.

Gents. Attention! Attention!!

Please call and examine our beautful assortment of—

Fine Frock Coats, Vests, Pants,
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Shirts,

And particularly our magnificent assortment of GOLD WATCHES,

which we will sell at cost, warranted to be as good as any in town

REMEMBER AND CALL!!

☞ *Two doors above E. L. Harding's.*

SCHLOSS & BRO.

RALEIGH, N. C. March 20, 1855. 34—

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.

ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.

FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, JR., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., JR., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

The Winter is Gone and the Spring is Come.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FOR SALE ON REAsonable terms:

3 likely well broke Mules,
3 first-rate brood Mares, one by Imported Rowton out of a thorough bred Sir Archie mare,
Also, Cows and Calves, best breed North Devon and Shorthorned Durham,
Also, 1 or 2 Yoke of Oxen, likely and well broke,
" A few fine Young Bulls, best breed,
" 15 Sheep, ¼ South Down and ¼ Merino,
" 30 Barrels best Old Apple Brandy,
And a good 4 Horse Wagon and Gear.

SETH JONES,
Pomona, Wake County, N. C.

March 11, 1855. 31—tf.

N. B.—I have certificates to prove the blood of the above stock. S. J.

Spectacles Adjusted to Defective Sight upon Unerring Scientific Principles by E. Markens, Optician.

THE subscriber, so well known to the citizens of North Carolina by his frequent visits to Raleigh, as a skilful Optician, informs the public that for a short time only he can be found at Mr. Petersilias Music Store, where he will be happy to attend to all who should desire his services. He is able to aid almost all various defects of sight, as miopia, presbytia, presbytie amblyopia, Cataract, ect. His superior glasses and most beautiful assortment of Spectacles, and their accurate adaptation to the eye are so well known that they require no mentioning. Call soon, as his stay will be very short.

E. MARKENS, *Optician.*

At Petersilias Music Store.

Dec. 11, 1854. 5—

ALDEN'S INDEX TO THE REPORTS OF THE Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, From Dallas' Reports to 14 Howard, inclusive.—The above work is now completed, and just issued from the press. It consists of three royal octavo volumes, containing over twenty-one hundred pages, twenty-five hundred distinct articles or heads, and forty-three thousand references, exhibiting the principles adjudicated, enabling any person, with great facility, to find any point decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, from its organization to 1st January, A. D., 1854. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh May 4, 1855. 47—

TOLLAR'S LAWS OF EXECUTORS.—A few copies for sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh May 4, 1855. 47—

NEW BOOK OF TRAVELS.—TRAVELS IN Europe and the East, by Samuel Ireneus Prince, with engravings, in two volumes. For sale by

H. D TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, May 3, 1855. 47—

PERFUMERY.—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A supply of select articles for the toilet—come and examine them.

HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

June 9, '54. —49

First Premium Blank Books.

JNO. B. EGE,

(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN MANufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.

☞ Northern prices.

Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,

L. O'B. BRANCH, *President.*

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

New Bakery and Candy Manufactory.

MRS. HARDIE DESIRES TO SAY TO THE public that she has recently employed a superior Baker and Candy Maker. She will keep constantly for sale

Cakes and Candies of great Variety,

and is now prepared to execute orders for cake for dinners and parties. Families and hotels can be supplied with any kind or any quality of desserts.

She will fill orders for Candy at wholesale, and forward it to any part of the State.

Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854. 3—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

SPRING TRADE.---MARCH, 1855.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED AT OUR NEW STORE, Nos. 78 and 80, Sycamore St., opposite McIlwain, Son & Co., to offer to Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina the most commanding stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS we have ever had.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the present month, and attend the Auction Sales, thus placing us daily in possession of many styles of Goods much below regular prices.

Merchants visiting this market would do well to give our stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Petersburg, March 12, 1855. 32—y

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns.

Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.

March 9, 1855. 31—1y.

WATER POWER ON NEUSE RIVER EIGHT MILES EAST OF RALEIGH, AND FOUR FROM THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The subscriber is desirous to sell his water power across the Neuse River, known as the Stone and Cobb Mills, where there is an abundance of water at all seasons of the year, and a sufficient supply of rock at the old dam to build a new one.

Ten feet of water can be obtained with a dam eight feet high.

Should it be preferred to form a Company for manufacturing purposes, I am willing to become a member with a good and substantial Company of gentlemen.

If a Company is formed it is desirous that it should be done soon, as I have this day begun to rebuild the old dam across the river.

WM. R. POOLE.

January 22, 1855. 18—tf.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NASH COUNTY, February Term, 1855. A. B. Bains, Administrator of Ruthy Morgan, *ex.* Ezekial Morgan, Wright Morgan, Moses Morgan, Jackson Morgan, Reuben Murray and wife Toppen, Gray Morgan, Joseph Morgan and wife Cherry Ann Smith, James Morgan, Irvin Finch and wife Susan.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case are non-residents, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Standard for them to come forward and plead, answer or demur, or judgement will be taken *pro confesso* as to them.

Witness: Wm. T. Arrington, Clerk of our said Court, at office in the town of Nashville, this 3d day of April, A. D. 1855.

WM. T. ARRINGTON, C. C. C.

April 10, 1855. 40—6w.

(Pr. Ad'v. $5 62½c.)

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NASH COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1855. A. B. Bains, Administrator of Dinah Taylor, *vs.* Rolen Polen, Tinah Polen, Wesley Polen, David Bone and wife Dinah, Wyatt Polen, Rebecca Polen, Patsey Polen, James Bartholomew and wife Nancy, Ada Munn John Munn, Alexander Ricks, Rody Ricks, Wm. B. Polen Dinah Taylor, Samuel Fuller and wife Sally.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case are non-residents, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks for them to come forward and plead, answer or demur, or judgement will be taken *pro confesso* against them.

Witness: Wm. T. Arrington, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Nashville, this 3d day of April, A. D. 1855.

WM. T. ARRINGTON, C. C. C.

April 10, 1855. 40—6w.

(Pr. Ad'v. $5 62½c.)

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.—PURSUANT TO A deed of trust executed to me, as trustee, by the Rev. Bennet T. Blake, I shall proceed to sell, on the premises in the city of Raleigh, on the 5th of June, lots No. 182, 183, situated on Hillsboro' street, one square West of the Capitol. The lots contain about one acre of land and are bounded by Hillsboro,' M'Dowell and Morgan streets. The location is one of the most desirable in the city, being sufficiently near the business portion of the city to be convenient, and sufficiently retired from the noise and bustle for the comforts of a private residence. There are on the lot two dwelling houses, with fine stables, kitchens and all necessary out-houses.

Persons desiring to examine the premises can do so by calling at the office of the North Carolina Star.

TERMS.—A credit of twelve months, with interest from date.

ALONZO T. MIAL, *Trustee.*

May 3, 1855. 47—w4t.

SLOAN'S MODEL ARCHITECT.—IN TWO volumes—Quarto. To those contemplating building, either in ornamental or plain styles, this work is desirable as a text book. Each plan has following it a table showing the estimated cost of every article required to complete it, so that the expenses of the building may be determined accurately. The details are drawn to a scale, and the mechanic may at once obtain from its pages every measurement necessary as well as the appearance of the building when completed. It contains a frontispiece, printed in five colours; a plan for a painted ceiling, printed in nine colours; two ground plans, elegantly printed in three colours; a grapery superbly printed, in four colours; together with 61 sheets of elevations, exhibiting 105 plates of front perspective, and interior views of cottages, villas, churches, and school houses, printed in two colours, and 119 plates, exhibiting in minute detail the finer and ornamental portions of masonry, wood and iron work, making an aggregate of 229 plates in the work. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, May 1855.

"Small Stores" and "Candles"—1855-1856.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing,
May 8, 1855.

PROPOSALS, sealed, and endorsed "Offer for Small Stores," or "Offer for Candles," or "Offer for Salt-water Soap," as the case may be, will be received at this bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., on Thursday, 7th day of June next, for furnishing and delivering, (on receiving twenty day's notice) at the United States navy yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities *only* of the following articles (excepting the salt-water soap and the candles, for each of which separate proposals and contracts will be made) as may be required or ordered from the contractor by the chief of this bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856, viz:

Boxes, shaving	Combs, coarse
Brushes, shaving	Combs, fine
Brushes, scrubbing	Grass for hats
Brushes, shoe	Jack-knives
Brushes, clothes	Razors, in single cases
Buttons, navy vest	Razor straps, Ordway's
Buttons, navy medium	Scissors
Buttons, navy coat	Spoons
Buttons, dead-eye	Blacking, boxes of
Beeswax, in ¼-lb. cakes, pure	

Cotton, spools of Nos 12 and 16, 200 yards each, 3 cords, equal parts

Handkerchiefs, cotton, fast colors, 32 by 30 inches, weight not less than 2 oz. each, texture 8 by 8 to ½ inch

Needles, sewing, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, drill-eyed, between

Ribbon, hat, best French black, 12 yards to the pieces width, 1¼ inch; texture, 14 by 21 to ½ inch

Soap, shaving, in cakes; each cake not less than 2 oz.

Silk, sewing, blue black; wrapper not to exceed 2 oz. to the pound

Thread, black and white, Marshall's best quality

Tape, white linen, 5 yards in length, ½ inch wide; texture, 8 by 9 to ½ inch

Tape, black, twilled cotton, 6 yards in length, ½ inch wide

Thimbles, 8-10 and 9-10 diameter

Mustard seed, American brown

Pepper, black, Malabar

Pepper, red, American

Bottles, octagon, for mustard and pepper

Corks for bottles, best quality.

Mustard seed and pepper, in the raw state, and bottles and corks, are to be delivered at New York only.

WHITE SALT WATER SOAP—*separate bid for* 100,000 *pounds.*

The soap must be manufactured from cocoa-nut oil, and be of the best quality denominated "white salt-water soap," and be delivered in good strong boxes of about seventy five pounds each, and, after inspection, the boxes must be hooped at each end, at the expense of the contractor. The price to be uniform at all the yards.

CANDLES—*separate bid for* 40,000 *pounds.*

The candles must be American manufactured, of prime leaf lard sperine, six candles to the pound, 8 1-10 inches in length, six candles No 1, to weigh not less than 14 bunces 87-100; melting point not to be less than 145 degrees Fahrenheit. The wick must be braided, and composed of 78 cotton threads of the best quality of No. 27. The candles to be delivered in good boxes, containing about 31 pounds each, and the box to be marked with the contractor's name and the weight of the candles.

All the articles must be of good quality, and conformable in all respects to the samples deposited at said navy-yards and in this bureau, and subject to such inspection at the navy-yard where delivered as the chief of the bureau may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department.

All the articles to be delivered free of any incidental expence to the government, in proper vessels or packages, and the price of each article must be the same at the respective places of delivery. Packages in which the above articles are delivered must be marked with their contents and the name of the contractor, and be sufficient to insure their temporary safe keeping.

The contractor must establish agencies at such stations other than his residence, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when the contractor or agent fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract, the record of a requis

THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum* in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Scutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq. Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
DR. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.

D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.

FIDELITY to the interests of NON-residents.

REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.

LANDS located, bought and sold.

CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.

A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.

STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.

REGISTERS open for examination.

☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 miuutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.

Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.
Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., } June 29th, 1854. } 85—tf.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY.—IVORY BALANCE Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pr. in sett.
Ivory Handled Game and Beef Carvers and Forks.
" " Butter Knives and Steels. For sale by
J. BROWN.

BRASS ANDIRONS. WIRE FENDERS, BRASS Rim. Brass Head Shovels and Tongs.
Fire Carriers and Coal Hod,
Coffee Toasters and Tea Kettles. For sale by
J. BROWN.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass.
JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

NEW BOOKS.—A REFUTATION OF MILNER'S "End of Controversies,"—by John H. Hopkins, D. D., L. L. D., Bishop of Vermont.
Mile Stones in our Life Journey,—by Sam'l Osgood.
Humanity of the City,—by the Rev. E. H. Chapin.
Memoirs of the Life, Exile, and Conversations of the Emperor Napoleon,—by the Count De Las Cases; 4 vols. 12 mo.
Party Leaders,—by Jos. G. Baldwin, author of "The Flush Times."
My Courtship and its Consequences,—by Wikoff.
The World a Workshop,—by Ewbank.
The News-boy.
Hearts-ease,—by the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."
Later Years,—by the author of "The Old House by the River."
Wood-notes; Or, Carolina Carols: A collection of North Carolina Poetry.
Avillion, and other tales,—by the author of "Olive," "Ogilvies," &c.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
March 9, 1855. 29—

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

A PERSON WHO WISHES TO ENGAGE IN EDiting and publishing can hear of a good opportunity, open to preferment, by addressing the Editors of the Standard. The present editor and publishers having engaged in other business, would dispose of their interests favorably.
December 29, 1854. 11—tf.

DOBBIN HOUSE, HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. This Hotel (on site of former Planter's Hotel,) was opened for the accommodation of guests, on the first day of January, 1855.

Situated on the principal street of the town, and within a few minute's walk of the Post Office, Telegraph Office, Banks, United States Arsenal and other business places, it is yet sufficiently retired to be clear of the annoyance and bustle of a more central Location.

It is newly erected and handsomely furnished, and careful attendants secured, with especial reference to the comfort of patrons.

In consequence of the liberal patronage extended to this establishment, the proprietors have enlarged by opening a suit of rooms on the second floor, and are thus preparing to accommodate all transient persons calling.

Spacious stables attached, and experienced Ostlers in attendance.

Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers.
POWERS & CO.
April 10, 1855. 40—3m.

KENNETH.—BY THE AURHOR OF "HEIR OF Redcliff" "Heart's Ease" &c. Just received, and for sale by W. L. POMEROY.
April 28, 1855.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY MAY 23, 1855. No. 52.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have takeu the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 prèmiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultnral House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.

I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.
MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON SATurday morning last, a negro woman named ELLEN, about five feet eight inches high, dark complexion; and had on a purple homespun dress, and had with her a copperas-checked homespun dress. I fear she may obtain a free pass, and endeavor to escape to a free State. She is 22 years of age.

A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for her apprehension and delivery to me, twenty miles west of Raleigh, on the Haywood road, or for lodging her in any jail, so that I get her again.
OSBORNE BOWERS.
Wake Co. Nov. 9, 1854. 101—tf.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance.*

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.
THOS. J. LEMAY.
Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

TEACHERS WANTED.—THE TRUSTEES OF Wilson Institute wish to engage the services of a male teacher to assist in the instruction of the English and Classical classes, and discharge the duties of Principal in his absence. Also for the Female Department, a young lady to give lessons in Music on the Piano and Guitar, to instruct the Latin and a portion of the English classes. Those desiring the situation will please address either of the subscribers at Wilson, N. C., stating terms, and forwarding testimonials of character and scholarship. The next session of the Institute will open on the second Monday in July.
E. W. ADAMS *Prin.*
B. H. BARDIN,
Sec'y. Board Trustees.
Wilson, April 24, 1855. 45—4w.

NEW BOOKS.—RUTH HALL—by Fanny Fern
Fudge Doings—by Ike Marvel.
Woolfert's Roost—by Washington Irving.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
March 2, 1855. 29—

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of th Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.

Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.

Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.

Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.

PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.

VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.

Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.

To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dack st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING E SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long kn as one of the most valuable in this portion of the St E. RUFFIN.
mber 23, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.

EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.

The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.

In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.

Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.
Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,
WOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,
Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," the *County of Craven* has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and which may hereafter become due on said subscription, the said County proposes to negotiate a loan or loans, to be secured by the bonds of the County.

By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of *six per centum per annum*, payable *semi-annually* at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at the "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the holder. These bonds will be redeemable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and not before, without the consent of the holder. The bonds will be issued with *Coupons* attached, which will render the collection of the interest simple and easy.

The security upon which the said bonds will be based, will be the real estate and taxable polls of the County of Craven. The present assessed *cash value of the real estate* of the county, is one million one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, and the *number of taxable polls* is three thousad five hundred and eighty-two.

Proposals for said loan will be received, and all other necessary information upon this subject will be furnished by the subscribers, on application to them at Newbern.
GEORGE GREEN, } Agents for
GEO. S. STEVENSON, } Craven County.
Newbern, Sept. 15, 1854.—93—tf Register will please copy

L. S. PERRY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
RALEIGH, N. C.

References:

The Faculty of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.	
Rev. Dr. Smedes, Raleigh,	Hon. Jno. H. Bryan, Raleigh,
Rev. Dr. Lacy, "	Prof. Owen, W. F. College,
Rev. Mr. McDowell, "	Prof. Wingate, "
Dr. Chas. E. Johnston, "	Prof. Wheat, Chapel Hill,
Dr. Fab. J. Haywood, "	Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, Jackson.
April 4, 1856.	N. C. 89—2m.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

JOS. G. B. ROULHAC,	of Raleigh,	JOHN COX, Edenton,
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,		JOSHUA BONNER, Salem,
JNO. R. WILLIAMS,		J. H. POOL, Elizabeth City,
JOHN PRIMROSE,		F. F. FAGAN, Plymouth,
H. D. TURNER,		ALEX'R MITCHELL, Newbern,
S. W. WHITING,		W. N. H. SMITH, Murfreesborough,
T. H. SELBY,		
GEO. MCNEIL, Fayetteville,		H. B. WILLIAMS, Charlotte,
J. G. WRIGHT, Wilmington,		JOHN B. BARRETT, Milton,
JAS. E. HOYT, Washington,		A. T. SUMMY, Asheville.
JAMES SLOAN, Greensboro',		

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. ROULHAC, *President,*
HENRY D. TURNER, *Vice-President,*
S. W. WHITING, *Treasurer,*
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary,*
JOHN H. BRYAN, *Attorney,*
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent,*
S. W. WHITING, } *Executive Committee.*
JNO. R. WILLIAMS, }
JOHN PRIMROSE, }

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in all the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTON BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	F. C. HILL,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

OFFCERS.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President,*
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary,*
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer,*
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney,*
CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation.*
WILLIAM D. COOKE, }
W. W. HOLDEN, } *Executive Committee.*
CHARLES B. ROOT, }
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.
Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JAMES F. JORDAN *Secretary.*

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

5,200 ACRES OF TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.

The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to
WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.
September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(BY RAILROAD,)—
eaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
eaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACHES,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACH.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY HORSE,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

"MR. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND

Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.

☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleig

From the Washington Union.

Foreign-Born Citizens in the American Revolution.

The writer of this communication is a native citizen of the United States, and his ancestors, for not less than six generations, were also natives of this country. This circumstance will tend to show that he can have no natural bias or prejudice in favor of foreigners. In common with other native citizens, he has sometimes heard with regret of newly-arrived foreigners interfering with, or assuming an undue importance in, our elections, and lacking that modest deference to intelligent native-born citizens that common sense urges as due to them, and which is also due, to a certain extent, to the intelligent foreign-born citizens of long residence among us. But is it prudent or just for this cause to join in a general and indiscriminate crusade against all foreigners? As regards the prudence of such a course, are we not suffering now, in the high prices of all kinds of edible products, for the want of thousands of brawny arms to subdue our almost countless acres of uncultivated land? And, as regards its justice, are we not morally bound to look to our history, and to reflect that this is a country which, with the exception of a few Indian tribes, is made up of emigration—of Penn and his peaceful colonists, to Pennsylvania; of the Pilgrim Fathers, driven to Plymouth Rock; of Calvert and his followers, seeking religious liberty on the shores of Maryland; of the Huguenots, taking refuge in South Carolina; and of innumerable companies of colonists ever since, fleeing from religious and political persecutions, and finding an asylum in this hitherto happy country? In the language of Hezekiah Niles' patriotic song—

"'Tis my now native land, happy land of the free;
'Tis the last hope of all men—of sweet liberty!"

Yes! the liberty of conscience, the liberty of speech, and the liberty of participating in "the pursuit of happiness," so long as there is no trenching on the rights of a neighbor.

But I do not propose to enter into an argument on the propriety of a general disfranchisement of foreigners—a subject which has already been so ably argued as to leave those who favored extreme disqualification with hardly any ground to stand upon—but simply to show how large a debt we had contracted towards persons of foreign birth for the liberty we now enjoy—liberties achieved by those gallant spirits, mostly native, but many of them foreign, who in our revolutionary war battled for American independence and the rights of civil and religious freedom.

I have no immediate means of determining what number of valiant men born out of the country drew the sword and shouldered the musket in our revolutionary contest; but no man can read any history of that important period of our national existence without being satisfied that there were thousands so engaged. We have, however, abundant evidence to show that many of those persons rendered themselves illustrious by their heroic deeds, and that the record of "the times that tried men's souls" has woven for them an imperishable chaplet. I will cite the names of a few:

Commodore John Barry, born in the county of Wexford, Ireland, commanded the ship Black Prince, that was converted into a vessel-of-war, and subsequently he was appointed by Congress to command the brig Lexington, of 16 guns; then the Raleigh, of 32 guns; then the frigates Alliance and the United States; and in a number of actions shed lustre on the young flag of America.

Judge George Bryan, born in Dublin, Ireland.—His father having given him a sufficiency to establish him in mercantile business, at the age of 21 he embarked for Philadelphia, where he remained until his death. He was a delegate to Congress in 1775, in which he became known for his advocacy of petitions and remonstrances against the arbitrary measures of Great Britain. Soon after the Declaration of Independence he was elected Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, and afterwards Governor of that State. Subsequently he was a member of the Legislature, and then Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania—such was then the gratitude of the American people for the services of foreign-born citizens.

Captain James Chrystie, born in Edinburg, Scotland, in 1777, was promoted to the command of a company, which he held until the end of the war. On the discovery of Arnold's plot at West Point, Gen'l Washington selected Captain Chrystie for an important service, and said to him: "Captain Chrystie, you are to receive no written orders from me.—The business is that you proceed with all possible expedition to West Point, and examine particularly the state of that garrison in every respect; and to visit all the intermediate posts for the same purpose. Make this known to no one but the commanding officer at each post; and you are to enjoin on them the secrecy of the grave; commit nothing to writing." Here the General paused. "Has your excellency any farther orders?" inquired Captain Chrystie. "Yes," replied the General, "one, and a very serious one; that is, Captain Chrystie, that on this occasion you are not to let me hear of your being taken prisoner. Do you understand me?" "Perfectly well," replied Captain Chrystie, "you shall not hear of that event." Captain Chrystie proceeded alone, and executed this commission in a satisfactory manner, and made such a report as set the mind of General Washington perfectly at ease.

Charles Clinton, born in Ireland, (father of George Clinton, afterwards Vice President of the United States,) died in 1773, in the 83d year of his age, conjuring his sons in his last moments to stand by the liberties of their country.

Major William Croghan, born in Ireland, was engaged in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. He was the father of Col. George Croghan, the gallant defender of Fort Sandusky in our second war with Great Britain.

Colonel William Richardson Davie, born in White Haven, England, commanded a battalion of dragoons with much credit during the revolutionary war; and subsequently rose to great eminence at the bar in North Carolina, and was sent as ambassador to France by the elder President Adams.

Major General Horatio Gates, born in England, was called from his retirement in Virginia and recommended to Congress by General Washington.—His great services, especially at Saratoga, have made his name a household word.

Major William Gwinn, born in Ireland, joined the revolutionary army in 1776, and served with credit. He died in Baltimore county in 1819, in the 70th year of his age.

Alexander Hamilton, born in the island of St. Croix, in the West Indies, was distinguished through the revolutionary war for his high qualifications in military science—especially at Yorktown—and was our first Secretary of the Treasury.

General William Irvine, born in Ireland, joined the revolutionary army in 1774; and was an active member of a public meeting recommending Congress to assemble, denouncing the Boston port bill, expressing a sympathy with the sufferers, and declaring their willingness and determination to make any sacrifices necessary for the support of American rights. He was appointed a colonel of a regiment, in command of which he was captured in an attempt to surprise a vanguard of the British Army. After his release he became the commanding General of the second Pennsylvania brigade.

Andrew Irvine, a brother to the foregoing, was a lieutenant in the revolutionary war.

Colonel (afterwards General) James Jackson, born in Devon, England, was distinguished for his military services in the South during the revolutionary war. He died in the city of Washington on the 19th of January, 1806, while attending to his duties as a Senator of the United States.

Major John James, born in Ireland, was distinguished for his military services in the South.

Commodore John Paul Jones, born in Galway county, Scotland. His matchless naval prowess and courage told with terrible effect on the mother country.

Major General Baron De Kalb, born in Germany, received eleven wounds in the battle of Camden. To a British officer who condoled with him, he said: "I thank you for your generous sympathy, but I die the death I always prayed for—the death of a soldier fighting for the rights of man." He survived but a few days. Congress resolved that a monument should be erected to his memory in the town of Annapolis, State of Maryland.

Thaddeus Kosciusko, born in Poland—his fame classic in two hemispheres.

General Hugh Mercer, born in Aberdeen, Scotland, distinguished himself in the battles of Trenton and Princeton.

Major General Richard Montgomery, born in Ireland, fell in the attack on Quebec, December 31, 1775, aged 92. In a debate in the British Parliament, the death of this gallant general was lamented in strains of the most pathetic eloquence that ever were heard in the House of Commons. Three of the principal orators, Mr. Burke, Mr. Fox, and Colonel Barre, vied with each other in the panegyric of that hero. General Burgoyne, though he expressed a strong zeal against the American cause, in a very handsome manner did justice to his merits, and said that all his virtues were abundantly rewarded when they were thus "praised, wept and honored by the muse he loved." Lord North, the prime minister, censured the unqualified liberality of the praises bestowed on General Montgomery by the gentlemen of the opposition, because they were bestowed on a *rebel*; and said he could not join in lamenting his death as a public loss. He admitted that he was brave; that he was able; that he was humane; that he was generous; but still he was only a brave, able, humane and generous rebel; and said that the verse of the tragedy of Cato might be applied to him:

"Curse on his virtues, they've undone his country."

Robert Morris; born in Liverpool, England, was, the superintendant of our finances during the revolutionary war, and his credit supplied the country when the military chest had been drained of its last dollar.

Major General William Moultrie, born in England, was distinguished for his heroic services in the revolutionary war, and especially for his defence of the city of Charleston. He was afterwards Governor of South Carolina.

Thomas Paine, born in England, was the author of "Common Sense," "The Crisis," "Rights of Man," &c. Whatever his faults, he rendered powerful aid by his pen to the revolutionary cause.

Count Pulaski, born in Poland, was mortally wounded in defence of the city of Savannah, where Congress has erected a monument to his memory.

Major General Frederick William Steuben, born in Prussia, was a volunteer in the action at Monmouth, and commanded in the trenches of Yorktown on the day which terminated our revolutionary struggle with great Britain.

Major Gen'l Gilbert Lafayette, born in France. In "Dunlap's Pennsylvania Packet," printed in Philadelphia, of August 19, 1777, I find, in a letter from an American in Paris to a gentleman in Pennsylvania, dated April 10, 1777, the following announcement.

"This letter will be put into your hands by the Marquis de Lafayette, of a noble and ancient family in France, connected by birth and marriage with the first in the kingdom, and in possession of an estate of upwards of fourteen thousand pounds sterling per annum, beloved and almost adored by his numerous acquaintance; but preferring glory to every enjoyment which those, in the arms of a young and beautiful wife and young family, could give him, he courts danger in defence of our cause, which is here universally celebrated as the cause of mankind."

He came and lent us his powerful aid, shedding his blood in defence of our liberties. From Brandywine to Yorktown his name shines conspicious in our annals.

Fellow-citizens, in the Representatives Hall of yonder capitol there are two portraits—one of George Washington, the Father of his country, the other of Gilbert Lafayette, who crossed the ocean to strike for freedom. Will you, with sacrilegious hand and base ingratitude, tear down the latter from those walls in obedience to a senseless fanaticism against foreigners? I trust not. F. J.

WASHINGTON, N. C., May 8, 1855.

THE SOLEMNITY OF AN OATH.—The most potent engine of the demagogues who herd together in secret conspiracy, at least over weak minds, is the impressive obligation of an oath. But there are two kinds of oath: There is the oath sacred, taken in the eye of God, for a just purpose—the oath that Blackstone calls a "legal oath;" there is, again, the false oath—the oath taken to betray one's country—the oath of an Arnold or a Catiline. The great weapon of the latter was the hideous and shameless oath he enforced upon his confederates. Robbers take oaths for their mutual protection; but there is no law, human or divine, that can censure the violation of these oaths. The crime is in taking them.

To take an oath to betray a friend is in the highest sense of the world, MORAL PERJURY. How can such an oath outweigh a sacred obligation, recognised as sacred by the law? A secret oath, for personal, or party, or corrupt purposes, cannot sever the tie that commands us to be faithful to God, our country to the truth, to our family, or our friends. To attempt this is to contemplate perjury.

Says Blackstone:

"The crime of wilful and corrupt *perjury* is defined by Sir Edward Coke to be a crime committed *when a lawful oath is administered in some judicial proceeding, to a person who swears wilfully, absolutely, and falsely, in a matter material to the issue or point in question.*"

We leave it to conscientious men to say how far an oath, sworn in the sight of the living God, but in midnight conclave, to make a religious difference, or the nativity of a neighbor or a friend, a cause of persecution, can be maintained without *moral perjury.* It is simply a choice of obligations—whether we will abide by the obligations recognised as binding and as just, or whether we will annul these by accepting those which are unjust and cruel.

Sacred history tells us of one of the most cherished disciples of our Saviour who denied his Master three times. We ask the attention of those who believe in the system of secret betrayals to this instructive passage:

Matt. 69. "Now Peter sat without in the palace; and a damsel came unto him, saying; Thou also wert with Jesus of Gallilee.

"70. *But he denied before them all,* saying: I KNOW NOT WHAT THOU SAYEST.

"71. And when he was gone out into the porch, another maid saw him, and said unto them that were there: This fellow was also with Jesus of Nazareth.

"72. *And again he denied with an oath,* I DO NOT KNOW THE MAN.

"73. And after awhile came unto him they that stood by, and said to Peter, Surely thou also art one of them; for thy speech betrayeth thee.

"73. *Then began he to curse and to swear, saying I KNOW NOT the man.*"

The commentator upon this impressive passage in Scripture speaks of Peter's conduct (so amply atoned immediately afterwards) in the follwing manner:

"*Peter denies his Master with oaths and curses.* There is nothing more important for us to learn than our own weakness. Who that saw Peter vaunting but the day before—'though all men foresake Thee, yet will not I'—could have supposed that in so short a time he *could have forgotten, or at least have broken, all his promises!*" [Here, it will be seen, is the higher obligation set against a mere worldly "oath!]—What! an apostle prevaricate and lie! Yea, and curse and SWEAR THAT HE KNEW NOT THE MAN TO WHOM HE HAD PROFESSED SO STRONG AN ATTACHMENT; for whom, in fact, he had fought, and nearly committed murder? Alas, how weak is man! The question of a silly damsel confused and terrified Peter, and the fear of being taken for one of the followers of Jesus *led him to prevarication, lying, and perjury.*"

Now, although Peter had taken no solemn oath to support his great Master, yet he owed an obligation which he could not, as it seems, violate without being accused of perjury. This recalls us to the point that there is an obligation due to the State, and to friendship, and to good morals, impressed upon all men, which cannot be set aside by any worldly obligation, and least of all by a midnight oath wrung from the fears and the prejudices of men, without staining those who resort to this oath with the guilt of moral perjury. To betray a benefactor as Peter did—to betray with a kiss as Judas did—to persecute a neighbor after professions of kindness—all these belong to the science which plots in secret, and strikes down the wisest and the brightest without notice or charity.

But Peter repented his false oath—repented it in tears and in sorrow. He never denied his Master after that. He never allowed his fears to mislead him. Stood fast to his holy friendship. He scorned the secret oath and the midnight cabal. He became a light and a leader, and manifested his faith in the midst of dangers and doubts. He never afterwards said. "*I know not the man.*"

Let those who have taken the oaths at the present day which defy the law, and instigate presecution, and encourage hypocrisy, and finally lead to perjury—let them remember that no obligation can be binding which is in itself an isult to God and a wrong to man.

Wash. Union.

KNOW-NOTHING ELECTION RIOTS IN LOUISVILLE.—Saturday morning early a crowd of jackals, hyenas and bawdy-house bullies took possession of the polls in the First and Second Wards, swearing that no anti Know Nothing, foreigners or not, should be allowed to vote, or even approach the polls; and they kept their word faithfully. A few of the incidents we will give our readers.

Dr. Strader, passing down Main street from the polls, was stoned by the crowd and compelled to run. This was about the beginning.

An aged German, some 60 years old, was standing on the door sill of his house in Clay street, near Maine, saying nothing to anybody, when the crowd assaulted him, dragged him into the street, and beat him. R. F. Baird, Esq., endeavord to protect him, but without avail.

Geo. W. Noble went into the First Ward polls while the crowd was off at a fight, and deposited his vote. On coming out a large man asked him how he voted. "As I pleased," was the reply, when he was knocked down. Getting up, he was knocked down a second and a third time, and then dragged some distance by the hair of his head.

An old German, apparently about 70 years of age, was beaten almost to a jelly, and left covered with blood. Young Bamberger, in quietly passing along was pursued several squares, and succeeded in excaping only by hiding in an old building.

A large crowd pursued two Germans from the First Ward polls to the United States brewery on Market, just below Wenzel street. An aged man seeing the crowd coming, hurried to pass through a private alley into his own house. Before he could open the gate and pass in, two or more assaulted him and knocked him down. Trying to get up, he begged for his life; but not his age, his gray hairs, nor his entreaties, were of any avail; the miscreant assaulting him struck him with a slung shot—the blow missed its aim, striking the wall of the house. At that moment the crowd diverted attention to the house of P. Merkel, keeper of the brewery, and the poor old man escaped.

The main crowd were furious in their pursuit of the two young Germans. They assaulted the house, demolished the bar-room, breaking everything in it; beat Mr. Merkel in a most cruel manner. Not satisfied, the mob pursued on through the house, breaking and tearing to pieces all that came in their way—chairs, beds, dishes, pictures and glasses. Up stairs they pushed into the room where Mrs. Merkel and her children were—some one struck her a severe blow on the shoulder. Four or five shots were fired into the room where the children were.

Charles Hunt, Merkel's driver, was pursued up stairs and shot at, the ball lodging in the door-casing above his head; the crowd overtook him, knocked him down, and beat him nearly to death.

All the furniture in the house, except in two small rooms back, was entirely destroyed. Mr. Hunt was robbed of fifteen dollars. The money drawer in Mr. Merkel's bar-room was rifled of its contents, something over fifty dollars.

The two young Germans, J. Snyder and C. Raich, were cut and mangled in a terrible manner; one of them will in all probability lose one of his eyes; an attempt was made to fire the house.

The crowd, returning from the brewery, stopped a milkman's wagon. The young son of the milkman, frightened, jumped out and ran down the street screaming with terror. A blacksmith near by rushed out and endeavorhd to protect him.

A funeral, proceeding up Jefferson street to the grave yard was stoned.

The drug store, corner Main ank Campbell, was stoned. A shoe store, on Main, near Clay, was also stoned.

A wagoner from Shelby county, while passing along quietly, was assaulted and forced to run.

In the Second Ward, about 9 o'clock, a German living on Jefferson street, between Preston and Jackson streets, stepped out of his house to take a child of his from the sidewalk, when a crowd that was passing looking for "some fun," knocked him down with the infant in his arms.

About the same time, Mr. F. Frishe, a candidate for magistrate, went with a friend to the Second ward polls to vote, when they were assaulted and severely beaten.

Mr. Jacob Selbert, going to the polls, was knocked down by one, and severely beaten by several others.

As Mr. W. Veitch was about entering the engine house, he was dragged out and beaten.

A crowd on Jefferson street knocked down an old German whitewasher, and while he was down stamped on him, kicked and beat him. About a square further off, the same crowd assaulted an old man—a very old man, a poor man, whose clothes were all tattered and torn, whose steps were feeble with the weight of years on his head—and him they beat unmercifully.

Capt. Knapp was assaulted, but managed to escape. A mechanic, returning from his day's work, passing on the opposite side of the street, was asaulted and chased several squares.

The following persons were also beaten, but we are unable to give the circumstances: Jno. Hess, Felix ——, a blacksmith, living east of the Woodland garden, and John Mann.

The First Ward was the scene in the afternoon of great excitement—pistols firing—men running—women and children screaming—nor was the firing confined to the vicinity of the polls.

Mr. William Gray, who had been quietly watching most of the forenoon for an apportunity to vote without meeting violence, and who returned after dinner, at last took advantage of the absence of the crowd, which was off chasing some unfortunate foreigners, and deposited his vote. On coming out, he was stopped by one of the crowd which was then returning, and struck on the head.

Mr. Gray was seen to replace his hat, and then drawing a double barreled pistol fired; before he could fire the second barrel, three pistols were fired at him; he shot the second time and fled; no less than fifteen or twenty shots being fired after him. He fled into a stock yard, and endeavored to hide behind a pig pen; eight balls were picked out of the fence behind which he took refuge; six holes were made in his hat, and two balls were lodged in his body; one in the fleshy part of each thigh.

Officers Gimlore and Hammond interfered and took him home in a wagon. With the exception of this interference, there were no police about; the city marshal was not on the ground all day; the Know Nothing Mayor was not there; the deputy sheriff was appealed to, to preserve the peace, but replied that he was a quiet man, and the people must take care of themselves.

There are other incidents connected with the election, for which we have not room; they are, however, of the same stamp as above mentioned. In all, there were not less than 100 to 150 persons injured during the day, in the two wards.

To the exertiens of officers Gilmore and Hammond Mr. Gray owes his life—had it not been that they, unaided, interfered and rescued him from the infuriated mob, he would most certainly have been killed.

Louisville Democrat, May 7.

SAD.—The conduct of the Massachusetts Hindoo "Smelling Committee" has rendered them and their defenders odious and infamous in the eyes of all decent men; but their shameless proceedings have produced no more sad result than that entailed upon one of their own number. Mr. Stephen Emery, the member from Orange, an old man with a family to share his disgrace, was on the Nunnery Committee. The effect of the drunken carousal of these Maine Law legislators upon him, is thus described by the Greenfield Gazette, corroborated by the Boston Telegraph:

"He was formerly an intemperate man, but for the past eight years had been a reformed one. He accompanied the nunnery committee to Lowell. At the dinner table, wine at least, if not other intoxicating liquors, was plenty. Mr. Emery was asked to partake of some champagne. Knowing his own appetite for intoxicating drinks, and his reformation, he declined. He was urged until he drank. The result was, his appetite for intoxicating liquors was rekindled within him with a tenfold fury, and before he left Lowell he was grossly intoxicated. When he reached Boston, he strayed into one of the low grog holes of that city, not into a house of ill fame as some of the papers have intimated, where he was robbed of all the money he had about him, which happened to be only about $5. He continued intoxicated until he was sent home by some of his friends in Boston, where he remained long enough to become a sober and we hope a wiser man. What are the people to think of legislative committees by whose influence reformed drunkards are again induced to partake of the intoxicating cup, and thus to bring shame upon themselves and their friends?"

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN CURRITUCK.

At a meeting held by the Democracy of Currituck, at Currituck C. H., on Tuesday of Superior Court, on motion of Dr. E. Morton, J. B. Jones was called to the Chair and W. R. Gordon appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being explained, the Chairman in pursuance of a motion of E. Morton appointed a committee of five to report resolutions for the action of the meeting. The committee after having retired, returned and reported through their chairman, Dr. E. Morton, the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the acts of our representative, the Hon. H. M. Shaw, during his official term in the late Congress of thd U. S., meet our entire approbation, and we heartily recommend him to the Gatesville Convention as a suitable person to represent us in the next Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That in Franklin Pierce we recognize a President, who has been faithful to the Constitution under which we live, a firm supporter of its compromises, and one who has honestly discharged his high duties, with an eye single to the interest of our whole country, protecting alike the claims of each particular section without reference to its geographical situation.

Resolved, That in the new political order known as know nothings we recognize the old party of whiggery with some new dress assumed for the purpose of attaining power, and palming upon our people the old doctrines of Federalism, which have been time and again condemned by the voice of the people of the country and are repugnant to republican institutions.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint fifty delegates to the Democratic Convention on Tuesday of Gates May Court, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States.

On motion of B. M. Baxter, Esq., a committee of three was appointed to wait upon the Hon. H. M. Shaw, and invite him to address the meeting. After a short absence the committee returned with Dr. Shaw, who responded to the call in a speech of nearly two hours in length, longer time being denied him, owing to the urgent business before the Court. The effort of our late representative was one that told with an effect upon his hearers never witnessed in good old Currituck, at least in our day. Democrats, Whigs and Know Nothings alike, appeared wholly absorbed in facts and arguments urged with an honesty of purpose, an ability and eloquence that even took those best acquainted with him by surprise; many a man's opinions were by him on that occasion changed; men that the day before gloried in their midnight plottings hung their heads; the wire workers even appeared abashed, but still they appeared entranced, and did not, as on former occasions, leave the meeting, but looked repentent and as though they would willingly respond to a call for mourners, and should Dr. Shaw be the nominee of the Gatesville Convention his native county will support him with a zeal and energy that will even surpass her former efforts in behalf of her favorite son.

The Chairman appointed the following delegates to represent the Democracy in the Gatesville Convention:

B. T. Simmons, J. B. Lindsay, J. S. Cox, Phillip Northun, Thos. L. Sanderson, Dr. W. H. Cowell, John Halsted, Henry White, Thos. Lindsay, Thos. Pool, Jno. Bunnell, jr. Wm. A. Jarvis, Wm. Shaddick, jr. Isaac Owens, Wm. Guard, W. R. Sutton, Dr. E. M. Bell, J. S. Day, Jos. J. Baxter, Israel Fanshaw, B. F. Dozier, B. S. Dey, Solomon Ashbee, Enoch Baxter, John J. Waterdal, John Simmons, Caleb Nicholson, Edwin Doxy, Thomas J. Woodhouse, Hiram Gallop, Hodges Gallop, John M. Tuttle, J. M. Daniel, Peter Parker, Edm'd Simmons, Dr. E. Morton, Thos. Walker, Luke Whitehurst, Isaiah Etheridge, B. M. Baxter, Jos. F. Cowell, Peter Forbes, Jno. Bunnell, sr. L. Poyner, Isaac Fisher, Jno. Newbern, Ivey Dowdy, S. B. Jarvis, W. Austin.

On motion the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list.

On motion of B. M. Baxter, Esq., it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Pioneer and N. C. Standard.

J. B. JONES, *Chr'n.*

W. R. GORDON, *Sec'y.*

VIRGINIA SALT MINES.—Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says it is indebted to a correspondent, an intelligent and indefatigable gatherer of facts connected with almost every material, commecial and industrial interest in the United State. for the subjoined account of the great Salt Mines in the mountains of Virginia:

The State of Virginia is moving the great work of internal improvement, and is making a Railroad that will reach the great salt mines of its mountains, and in a few years that salt will be distributed over the whole of the Eastern State—its superior quality will insure for it a ready sale everywhere; for it is better worth one dollar per bushel for table use than any other salt that ever came to our market is worth twenty-five cents. It is pure chloride of sodium, and will remain as dry as flour in any latitude from the equator to the pole.

This great salt mine is in a trough between two mountains, at an elevation of 1,882, feet above the level of the sea, and near the waters of the north fork of Holston river, a tributary of the Tennessee, and near the river of the State of Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina, where these border on a southwestern point of the State of Virginia.

The fossil salt lies about 220 feet below the surface of the ground, and is incased in a vast doposit of gypsum.

About ten years since, two boxes of geological specimens were sent to me from these mines and from the surrounding country. In repacking these into other boxes, some pieces of fossil were put in a box with specimens of iron ore from the great iron ore beds of Northern New York, and remained in that connection until the present year. On being opened, the specimens were all in good order, the salt not having in the least corroded the iron, or produced any rust.

I have no doubt that this deposit of salt resulted from volcanic, action. New River, the head of one of the tributaries of the great Kanawha River, is near this salt mine, and is undoubtedly the source of the saline supplies of the deep wells of the Kanawha; but in its course thither it undergoes a change, and when raised from the deep wells, is found there to contain bromine in great abundance.

The Kanawha salines are among the wonders of the world; the salt water comes from a depth of 2000 feet, and is as cold as a northern blast in winter—thus exploding the theory that the heat increases in the earth everywhere, as progress is made downward.

The gas which is issued from these deep wells in abundance, is sufficient to illuminate the entire Northern Hemisphere, and rises with a force that is sufficient to throw a cannon ball a considerable distance.

In the excavations made in the neighborhood of the salt mines of Virginia, the bones of the behoomoth are found, of a size indicating as large as the hull of a ship of the line.

I have no doubt the table salt of our market will, in three years, be supplied by the Virginia salt mines; and even now, our grocers cannot do better than to send to the salt mines of Virginia for pure table salt for the supply of their customers who want a good article.—*Hunt's Magazine.*

A HIT!—B. F. Butler, of Lowell, defends General Hiss, and by a course of argument so singular as to be worthy of note. The scriptural allusion in the following passge of his speech will be felt with great force by the sixty clergymen of the legislature:

"Mr. B. spoke of the manner in which this investigation has been so far conducted. He said it had been conducted with great thoroughness, and he thought, with great apparent eagerness, to find out anything that was wrong. Every mode of eliciting information had been tried, and the case had been kept open to receive evidence after the defendant's counsel had made their argument. But one mode of investigation, however, still remains, and that is the one used by the one who 'spake as never man spake' when the Jewish woman was brought to him for sentence and he said, 'Let him that is without sin cast the first stone,' and ALL *fled.* In this case if that mdoe were applied it is probable that the same result would follow and all those here present so anxious to prove my client's guilt *would go away in the same manner.*"

The entire line of Road from Goldsboro to New Berne has been placed under contract, and the work will soon commence. The Beaufort Halcyon presumes that very shortly contracts will be advertised for the Road between New Berne and that place, and thus the whole line will be begun.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the second session of the Thirty-third Congress of the United States.

[Public 42.]

AN ACT to establish a Court for the Investigation of Claims against the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a court shall be established to be called a Court of Claims, to consist of three judges, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and to hold their offices during good behaviour; and the said court shall hear and determine all claims founded upon any law of Congress, or upon any regulation of an executive department, or upon any contract, express or implied, with the government of the United States, which may be suggested to it by a petition filed therein; and also all claims which may be referred to said court by either house of Congress. It shall be the duty of the claimant in all cases to set forth a full statement of the claim, and of the action thereon in Congress, or by any of the departments, if such action has been had; specifying also what person or persons are owners thereof or interested therein, and when and upon what consideration such person or persons became so interested. Each of the said judges receive a compensation of four thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly, from the treasury of the United States, and shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and discharge faithfully the duties of his office.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That a solicitor for the United States, to represent the government before said court, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. It shall be the duty of said solicitor to prepare all cases on the part of the government for hearing befyre said court, and to argue the same when prepared; to cause testimony to be taken, when necessary to secure the interests of the United States; to prepare forms, file interrogatories, and superintended the taking of testimony, in the manner prescribed by said court, and generally to render such services as may be required of him from time to time, in the discharge of the duties of his office. Said solicitor shall be sworn to faithful discharge of the duties of his office, in the manner prescribed for the qualification of the judges in the first section of this act; and he shall receive a compensation of three thousand five hundred dollars per annum for his services, to be paid quarterly from the treasury of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the said court shall have authority to establish rules and regulations for its government; to appoint commissioners to take testimony to be used in the investigation of claims that may come before it; to prescribe the fees they shall receive for their services, and to issue commissions for the taking of such testimony, whether the same shall be taken at the instance of the claimant, or of the United States, and also to issue subpoenas to require the attendance of witness to be examined before such commissioners; which subpoenas shall have the same forces, as if issued from a district court of the United States, and Compliance therewith shall be compelled under such rules and orders as the court hereby created shall establish. When testimony is taken for the claimant, the fees of the commissioner before whom it is taken, and the cost of the commission, and notice, shall be paid by such claimant; and when taken at the instance of the government, such fees, together with all postage incurred by the solicitor aforesaid in his official capacity, shall be paid out of the contingent fund provided for said court. In all cases, when it can be conveniently done, the testimony shall be taken in the county where the deponent resides; and the commissioner taking same is hereby authorized and required to administer an oath or affirmation to the witnesses brought before him for examination.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That in all cases where it shall appear to the court that the facts set forth in the petition of the claimant do not furnish any ground for relief, it shall not be the duty of the court to authorize the taking of any testimony in the case, until the same shall have been reported by them to Congress, as is hereinafter provided: *Provided, however,* That if Congress shall, in such case, fail to confirm the opinion of said board, they shall proceed to take the testimony in such case.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That in taking testimony to be used in support of any claim before said court, opportunity shall be given to the United States to file interrogatories, or by attorney to examine witnesses, under such regulations of said court shall prescribe, and like opportunity shall be afforded the climant in cases where testimony is taken on behalf of the United States under like regulations.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall knowingly and wilfully swear falsely before said court, or before any person or persons commissioned by them, or authorized by this act to take testimony in a case pending before said court at the time of taking said oath, or in a case thereafter to be submitted to said court, such person shall be deemed guilty of prejury, and, on conviction thereof shall be subjected to the same pains, penalties, and disabilities which now are, or shall be hereafter, by law prescribed for wilful and corrupt prejury.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That said court shall keep a record of their proceedings, and shall, at the commencement of each session of Congress, and at the commencement of each month during the session of Congress, report to Congress the cases upon which they shall have finally acted, stating in each the material facts which they find established, by the evidence, with their opinion in the case, and the reasons upon which such opinion is founded. Any judge who may dissent from the opinion of the majority shall append his reasons for such dissent to the report; and such report, together with the briefs of the solicitor and of the claimant, which shall accompany the report, upon being made to either house of Congress, shall be printed in the same manner as other public documents. And said court shall prepare a bill or bills in those cases which shall have received the favorable decision thereof, in such form as, if enacted, will carry the same into effect. And two or more cases may be embraced in the same bill, where the seperate amount proposed to be allowed in each case shall be less than one thousand dollars. And the said court shall transmit with said reports the testimony in each case, whether the same shall receive the favorable or adverse action of said court.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That said reports, and the bills reported as aforesaid, shall, if not finally acted upon during the session of Congress to which the said reports are made, be continued from sesssion to session, and from Congress to Congress, until the same shall be finally acted upon, and the considerations of said reports and bills shall at the subsequent session of Congress, be resumed, and the said reports and bills be proceeded with in the same manner as though finally acted upon at the session when presented.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the claims reported upon adversely shall be placed upon the calendar when reported, and if the decision of said court shall be confirmed by Congress, said decision shall be conclusive; and the said court shall not, at any subsequent period, consider said claims unless such reasons shall be presented to said court as, by the rules of common or chancery in suits between individuals, would furnish sufficient ground for granting a new trial.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, with in a reasonable time after the passage of this act, to appropriate such rooms in the Capitol at Washington, for the use of said court, as may be necessary for their accommodation, unless it shall appear to the Speaker that such rooms cannot be appropriated without interfering with the business of Congress; and, in that event, the said court shall procure, at the city of Washington, such rooms as may be necessary for the convenient transaction of their business.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That said court shall have power to call upon any of the departments for any information or papers it may deem necessary, and have the use of all recorded and printed reports made by the committess of each house, when deemed to be necessary in the prosecution of the duties assigned by this act. Said court shall appoint a chief cleark, whose salary shall be two thousand dollars per annum, and an assistant clerk, if deemed necessary, whose salary shall be fifteen hundred dollars per annum, and a messenger, whose salary shall be eight hundred dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly at the treasury. The said clerks shall be under the direction of said court in the performance of their duties, and for misconduct incapacity may be removed, said board shall make report thereof, with the cause of such removal, to Congress, if in session, or at the next session of Congress. Said clerk and assistant clerk shall take an oath for the faithful discharge of their duties: *Provided,* That the head of no department shall answear any call information or papers if, in his opinion, it would be injurious to the public interest.

Approved, February 24, 1855.

[Puplic 40.]

AN ACT to establish the Office of Surveyor-General of Utah, and to grant Land for School and University Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint a surveyor-general for Utah, whose annual salary shall be three thousand dollars, and whose power, authority, and duties shall be the same as those provided by law for the surveyor-general of Oregon, prior to the act of July seventeenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four: and he shall locate his office from time to time at such places as may be directed by the President of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That when the lands in said territory shall be surveyed under the direction of the government of the United States, preparatory to bringing the same into market, sections numbered sixteen and thirty six in each township in said territory shall be, and the same are hereby, reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools in said territory, and in the States and territories hereafter to created out of the same.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That when the lands in said territory shall be surveyed as aforesaid, a quantity of land equal to two townships shall be, and the same is hereby, reserved for the establisment of a university in said territory, and in the State hereafter to be created out of the same, to be selected under the direction of the legislature, in legal subdivisions of not less than one half section, and to be disposed of as said legislature may direct.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That full power and authority are hereby given to the Secretary of the Interior to issue all needful rules and regulations for fully carrying into effect the several provisions of this act.

Approved, February 21, 1855.

[Public 39.]

AN ACT authorizing the issue of a Register to the Russian built Ship "Aina."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to admit to register the Russian-built ship "Aina," under the name of "St. Andrew," said ship having been libelled and sold by the United States Marshal to Christian F. Funch and Andrew F. Meinche, of the State and city of New York, her present owners.

Approved, February 21, 1855.

(*To be Continued.*)

PROPOSALS FOR NAVAL SUPPLIES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Const'n, Equipt's, &c.
May 16, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS TO FURNISH NAVAL SUPplies for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856, will be received at this bureau until 3 o'clock, a. m., of the 25th day of June next. These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Naval Supplies, Bureau of Construction, &c," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandant of the respective navy-yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to this bureau. The commandant and navy agent of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for them.

Offers must be made for the whole of each class at any yard upon any of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

All articles must be of the very best quality conformable to sample, size, &c., to be delivered in good order and in suitable vessels, and packages, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the yards for samples, and a particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th August, 1848

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1855.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:

L. O'B. BRANCH,

OF WAKE COUNTY.

THE FRANKLINTON CONVENTION.

We publish in this paper the proceedings of the Democratic Convention which reassembled at Franklinton on Friday last; and we congratulate the Democracy of the District upon the action of that Convention in selecting L. O'B. BRANCH as our standard-bearer in the coming contest. Before him the darkness and the corruption of Know Nothingism will be dispelled, and the light and purity of Democracy will stand forth in bold relief, insuring such a victory as will drive the dark-lantern order from the District, and send it howling back to the land of Abolitionism, from whence it sprung.

Contrary to the hopes and prophecies of our adversaries, the proceedings of the Convention were marked with the utmost harmony and good feeling. Every County was represented, and though divided as to men, there was no division as to principle; and throughout eleven ballotings, without a choice, there was not uttered a reproachful word—not a single sentiment calculated to excite bad feeling. The Convention was considered as already organized, and the same officers were called to their respective stations. The rules and resolutions formerly adopted were re-affirmed—the ballotings commenced, and in a few hours the work was done—well done—and done, we think we may safely say, to the entire satisfaction of every delegate present and of every good Democrat in the District.

The Convention, it will be perceived, was not quite so full as at its previous meeting; but we are warranted in saying that but for the rain that morning and the night before, the attendance would have been considerably more numerous, and would probably have exceeded that of the former meeting.

After the eleventh ballot, James T. Marriott, Esq., proposed that Mr. Branch should be nominated by acclamation, and the proposition was received with a shout in which every voice joined. It is due to Mr. Branch and to the Convention to say that he was unmistakeably the first choice of the Convention, both at this and its previous meeting; but in deference to his wishes his friends generally voted for other persons, and all rallied upon him only when it appeared that no other man could so thoroughly unite the party. They felt that he was not the man to refuse to make the sacrifice he must make, when demanded of him under such circumstances; *and they will not be disappointed.*

After the nomination the Convention was addressed by F. A. Thornton and Dr. R. C. Pritchard, of Warren, and by Geo. W. Thompson, of Wake, all of whom spoke well, and held "Sam" up in all the darkness of his native blackness, surrounding him with such an effulgence of Democracy that all his hideous deformities were clearly visible. They were greeted with enthusiastic cheerings; the old "visible invincible" feeling of Democracy was aroused; and if any "Sam" was present he heard in those exultant tones his own death-knell, and read in the beaming countenances around him the doom of his intolerance, the close of his short and evil existence.

Many of the delegates came to Raleigh that night, where "Sam" was shrouded and made ready for burial; for all of which see the following article.

Once more is the party in this District a unit; its watch fires are blazing brightly on every hill and in every valley; and on the first Thursday in August next it will rejoice over one of its greatest and most glorious victories—a victory achieved over an *ambushed* foe—a foe as unscrupulous in its means as wicked in its ends, and that shrinks from fairness and daylight with the instinctive horror that shuns what would produce inevitable death.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN RALEIGH.

On Friday night last a large and most enthusiastic Democratic meeting was held in this City, a number of the Warren, Franklin, Johnston, and Orange delegates to the Convention being present. Gen. Joseph Allison presided. During the absence of the Committee appointed by the Convention to wait upon Mr. Branch, the meeting was ably addressed by Quentin Busbee, Esq.; and on the return of the Committee, accompanied by Mr. Branch, the nominee, that gentleman was greeted with loud and prolonged applause. He was introduced to the meeting by Dr. Pritchard, of Warren, who said the Committee had performed their duty and Mr. Branch was present to speak for himself; which he did briefly, but most impressively and eloquently. He alluded to the highly flattering circumstances under which he had been nominated—referred to the importance of union and harmony in the approaching campaign—spoke of the great interests at stake both to the Democratic party and the country; and expressed his heartfelt thanks to the Convention for the unexpected honor which had been tendered him. He asked a few days for consideration, but assured the meeting that, if at all possible, he would respond to the Convention by accepting the nomination. *We think we can confidently assure the party that Mr. Branch will accept.* It will be much against his convenience and interests to do so; but such is our estimate of the disinterestedness and patriotism of the man that we believe he will incur almost any sacrifice for the purpose of uniting on a permanent basis all the elements of the party, and of ensuring its success at the polls.

The meeting was then addressed, in response to calls made upon them, by Dr. Pritchard and R. A. Ezell, Esq., of Warren—by W. M. Howerton, Esq., of Halifax, Va., and by James T. Marriott, Esq. Dr. Pritchard pledged to Mr. Branch the enthusiastic support of the Democracy of Warren, and assured the meeting that there were high-minded Whigs in that County opposed to the dark-lantern, who would also support him. All these gentlemen spoke in their best style, eliciting the warmest and most animated applause. We have never witnessed a more enthusiastic meeting. Our friends in other portions of the District may be assured that the Democracy here are fully aroused, and will do their whole duty in the canvass and at the polls.

☞ Know Nothings in this latitude boast of their famous "third degree," but the N. Y. Herald calls it "unsatisfactory," and wants it changed. When midnight *labors* in Philadelphia, at the K. N. Convention in June, we shall see what the daylight will bring forth. Perhaps a national States' Rights degree, but more likely a whale. Southern Federalists and Northern Abolitionists may fuse—there are not many obstacles in the way—and we shall not be surprised at any monster as the product of such a marriage. They are so closely related that such a union must be incestuous, and the offspring deformed.

THE KNOW NOTHING CANDIDATE.

The Star comes out with some degree of boldness, and announces Mr. Shepard as the "American" candidate for Congress in this District; but the Register sneaks to his support with "*ifs*" and "*rumors*," and says if it *should* turn out that he is the candidate, it will "give him a cordial support." The same paper adds, "Mr. Shepard, it is well known, has heretofore been a most decided, firm and unwavering Democrat." Why, what does this mean? Is it not clear, from the above, *that Mr. Shepard has turned Whig or the Register turned Democrat?* If Mr. Gales has become a Democrat—if he has fallen into the support, and that so "cordially," of a gentleman "heretofore a most decided, firm and unwavering Democrat," his readers ought to know the fact and duly consider it; and if, on the contrary, Mr. Shepard can remain a good Democrat, and at the same time receive the support for high political station of a paper "heretofore" so decidedly federal and Whig in its character, the people, who are the parties most deeply concerned in the matter, ought to be informed as to the manner in which this novel and rather remarkable performance has been accomplished.

A DEEP FOUNDATION.

Know-Nothing organs tell us the foundation of their party is laid deep. For once we agree with them. Ay, gentlemen, *very* deep—so deep that Truth, though she be said to be in a well, cannot get to the bottom of it nor pervade any part thereof—so deep that candor and daylight cannot penetrate it—so deep that conscience must be left behind when you would go down to it—so deep that its supports are dark, chaotic nothingness, lame and impotent evasions, isms of every hue but that of patriotism, and unauthorized, intolerant and wicked oaths.

And what is the structure that has been reared upon this foundation? What could it be but a conglomerated mass of incongruities? Defunct federalism constitutes the frame work; bigotry and intolerance the weatherboading; and the inside is *black*-washed with abolitionism. The whole is so skilfully painted with falsehood that the handiwork of the father of the art is visible even in the gloom and mystery that surrounds it. Its tallest spire is so low that a sunbeam has never rested upon it, nor a daybreeze kissed it. Clouds and thick darkness hover about it.

> "O, treach'rous night!
> Thou lend'st thy ready veil to ev'ry treason,
> And *teeming mischiefs* thrive beneath thy shade."

The Register, speaking of the dark-lantern Convention at Louisburg, says: "It is said that upwards of one hundred and fifty delegates were in attendance, of which number a considerable majority were formerly Democrats." "*Formerly* Democrats"—remember that! This "report," says that paper, "gives the lie direct to the oft-repeated assertion of the locofoco press that the new organization is 'a Whig concern.'" How courteous and charitable our cotemporary is, to give the "*lie direct*" to his opponents on the strength of a mere "report"!

Now, we do not believe any of these statements of the Register. No doubt a few persons, "formerly Democrats," were in attendance—but the life and soul of the concern consisted in opposition to the Democratic party. It has been so from the first—the "odds and ends" have always been against the Democrats; but here, as in Virginia, they are sloughing off the unsound and unworthy; and they will gain, out of the "flower of the Whig party," much more than they will lose in this way.

KNOW NOTHINGS AND FREE NEGROES.—At the "National Council of Colored People," recently held in New York, "Mr. Smith read an address, which alluded to the change, slowly but surely, going on in public sentiment toward the colored population of the free States. In Massachusetts, the last vestige of caste in Public Schools has been abolished. In Connecticut, both Houses of the Legislature have done their share toward granting us equal suffrage, and the Governor has recently strongly recommended the same. In New York, through the efforts of a member, the Legislature passed a vote of equal suffrage. In Pennsylvania an effort has been made to obtain the franchise, and not without some signs of success. Even in Illinois, there are signs that the labors of her intelligent and energetic colored citizens have not been in vain."

Now, we have no objection to any movement, real or pretended, by the non-slaveholding States, for the benefit and elevation of free persons of color. This is a matter which concerns them alone, and with which we have nothing to do; but we have no faith in the honesty of legislators who would exalt the black race, and at the same time proscribe and oppress the whites. This is just what is being done in the Know Nothing States referred to above by "Mr. Smith."

The Register says Mr. Shepard "will not fail, we believe, to expose and denounce, in proper terms, the corrupt designs, imbecile character and anti-American tendencies of the present administration, with which all good men are thoroughly disgusted." This is the secret, then, of the "cordial support" which the Register is giving to Mr. Shepard. Mr. Shepard is to turn upon and denounce an Administration which approves the Kansas and Nebraska bill—which has enforced the fugitive-slave law at the mouth of the cannon, and which has staked itself for the rights of the South, and lost influence thereby, in all the non-slaveholding States of the Republic!

Horace Greely and Senator Wilson are not more severe in their abuse of President Pierce than is the Raleigh Register.

☞ Are the Whig papers in this State in favor of a U. S. bank, a high tariff, and a distribution of the public lands? We call upon the Register and the Star, particularly, to tell us. We want no concealments, no Know Nothing evasions; but a plain, open, direct answer. We wish to know if opposition to foreigners and Catholics has swallowed, obliterated and changed Whig principles as well as the Whig party. Honesty is not afraid of daylight—fraud and deception seek the cover of night. If, gentlemen, you are honest, you are not afraid to tell your principles, and your *whole* prineiples; we call upon you for an avowal of them. In your transmigration let us know what old garments you have thrown off and what new ones you have put on. None of your *dignified* silence now. The people want to know what you are for and what against.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE EMPEROR.—A friend writing to us from Paris, under date May 3d, referring to the late attempt to kill the Emperor Louis Napoleon, says: "The Emperor made a very narrow escape on Saturday last. He was twice fired on by a man at only a few paces distant, and how he missed him it is difficult to conceive. The party arrested says there is a legion sworn to the purpose, and destined to succeed."

Our old friend of the Wilmington Commercial advertises blank warrants for sale and adds: "Also, temperance and other Negro passes." Didn't know aunt Tempy was a darky before.

Democratic Convention of the Fourth Congressional District.

The Convention re-assembled in the Male Academy Franklinton, on the 18th of May, 1855, at 12 o'clock M., and came to order, Gen. Allison in the Chair, and Wm. F. Strayhorn and R. G. Lewis, Secretaries.

On motion of H. G. Williams, the rules and resolutions heretofore adopted were re-affirmed.

The following delegations were found to be in attendance, viz:

Franklin.—John D. Hawkins, H. H. Hight, J. Perdue, P. B. Hawkins, Maj. J. J. Thomas, Crawford Kearney, Wm. B. Dunn, D. W. Spivey, Wm. O. Green, Wm. F. Green, W. D. Webb, Harvey Harris, Jno. G. Leonard, E. A. Gupton, Y. Patterson, Wm. Solomon, R. G. Lewis, W. Lankford, Jno. Harris, R. Stallings and F. Tharrington—21.

Granville.—J. M. Stone, C. H. K. Taylor, T. Y. Cook, Wiley Mitchel, Wm. Williams, J. M. Bullock and E. A. Lewis—7.

Johnston.—H. H. Hobbs, J. H. Daniel, A. J. Heath, K. B. Whitley, T. W. Whitley and H. B. Watson—6.

Nash.—J. W. Bryant, H. G. Williams, G. N. Lewis, E. H. Morgan, Matthew Wilder, T. F. Crickman, R. W. Arrington, A. J. Taylor, J. H. Winstead, D. W. Williams and L. N. B. Battle—12.

Orange.—Gen. J. Allison, W. N. Pratt, R. Nichols, Wm. H. Jordan, A. Andrews, Wm. F. Strayhorn, Dr. B. L. Durham, Henry Richards, C. W. Latimer, E. D. McNair, J. F. Lyon, J. H. Parish, Dr. J. J. Allison, J. J. Allen, J. W. Stroud, S. N. Dunn and Dr. W. C. Roberts—17.

Wake.—W. A. Allen, F. I. Wilson, W. H. Jones, J. T. Marriott, J. K. Marriott, Sam'l Whitaker, P. A. Dunn, M. Thompson, W. C. Mangum, Allen Bailey, Geo. B. Allen, M. A. Bledsoe, E. G. Haywood, J. M. Fleming, Peterson Dunn and T. C. Robinson—16.

Warren.—F. A. Thornton, E. D. Drake, Dr. R. C. Pritchard, W. A. Jenkins, Dr. H. I. Macon, H. Palmer, N. Milam, G. W. Nicholson, Wm. Hicks, John Boyd and H. J. Davis—11.

Whole number of delegates 90.

A letter from Rev. Burwell Temple, addressed to the Convention, was read and laid upon the table.

First Ballot.

	Branch.	Venable.	Jones.	Wilder.	Pritchard.
Franklin,	713				
Granville,		1078			
Johnston,			936		
Nash,				1115	
Orange,			963		
Wake,			1541		
Warren,					754
	713	1078	3440	1115	754

Second Ballot.

	Branch.	Venable.	Jones.	Wilder.	Pritchard.
Franklin,	713				
Granville,		1078			
Johnston,			936		
Nash,				1115	
Orange,			963		
Wake,			1541		
Warren,					754
	713	1078	3440	1115	754

Third Ballot.

	Branch.	Venable.	Jones.	Wilder.	Pritchard.
Franklin,	713				
Granville,		1078			
Johnston,			936		
Nash,				1115	
Orange,			963		
Wake,			1541		
Warren,					754
	713	1078	3440	1115	754

Fourth Ballot.

	Branch.	Jones.	Wilder.	Pritchard.
Franklin,	713			
Granville,	1078			
Johnston,		936		
Nash,			1115	
Orange,		963		
Wake,		1541		
Warren,				754
	1791	3440	1115	754

Fifth Ballot.

	Jones.	Branch.	Wilder.	Pritchard.
Franklin,	713			
Granville,		1078		
Johnston,	936			
Nash,			1115	
Orange,	963			
Wake,	1541			
Warren,				754
	4153	1078	1115	754

Sixth Ballot.

	Branch.	Wilder.	Jones.
Franklin,	713		
Granville,	1078		
Johnston,			936
Nash,		1115	
Orange,			963
Wake,			1541
Warren,	754		
	2545	1115	2600

Seventh Ballot.

	Jeffries.	Wilder.	Jones.	Branch.
Franklin,	713			
Granville,	1078			
Johnston,			936	
Nash,		1115		
Orange,			963	
Wake,		1541		
Warren,				754
	1791	2656	1899	754

Eighth Ballot.

	Jeffries.	Sanders.	Wilder.	Jones.	Pritchard.
Franklin,	713				
Granville,	1078				
Johnston,		936			
Nash,			1115		
Orange,				963	
Wake,			1541		
Warren,					754
	1791	936	2656	963	754

Ninth Ballot.

	Jeffries.	Pritchard.	Jones.	Branch.
Franklin,	713			
Granville,		1078		
Johnston,			936	
Nash,		1115		
Orange,			963	
Wake,		754		
Warren,				1541
	713	2947	1899	1541

Tenth Ballot.

	Branch.	Jeffries.	Jones.	Wilder.	Pritchard.
Franklin,	713				
Granville,		1078			
Johnston,			936		
Nash,				1115	
Orange,			963		
Wake,				1541	
Warren,					754
	713	1078	1899	2656	754

Eleventh Ballot.

	Jeffries.	Branch.	Wilder.	Jones.
Franklin,	713			
Granville,	1078			
Johnston,		936		
Nash,			1115	
Orange,				963
Wake,			1541	
Warren,		754		
	1791	1690	2656	963

On motion of J. T. Marriott, L. O'B. BRANCH, Esq., of Wake, was nominated by acclamation, and his nomination unanimously confirmed.

In response to calls made upon them the Convention was addressed by F. A. Thornton, of Warren, G. W. Thompson, of Wake, and Dr. R. C. Pritchard, of Warren.

The following delegates were appointed a committee to inform Mr. Branch of his nomination and request his acceptance, viz: Dr. R. C. Pritchard, J. M. Stone, E. G. Haywood, W. W. Jordan, L. A. Jeffreys, J. M. Taylor and H. B. Watson.

On motion, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to Mr. Richardson, the Principal of the Academy, for the use of the building.

On motion of Dr. Pritchard, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries for the faithful discharge of their duties.

On motion, it was ordered that these proceedings be published in the N. C. Standard, and that the other Democratic papers be requested to copy.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

J. ALLISON, *Chm'n.*

W. F. STRAYHORN, R. G. LEWIS. } *Sest's.*

PUBLIC DISCUSSION.

On Monday last, in this City, Jas. B. Shepard, Esq., declared himself a candidate for Congress, and spoke at some length, expressing his belief that the Democratic and Whig organizations were both defunct, and explaining and defending at some length the principles and objects of the Know Nothing party. He was replied to in a masterly and eloquent manner by E. G. Haywood, Esq. of this City.

Mr. Shepard, we regret to have to write, did not sustain his former reputation. He appeared to be laboring under a load of bad principles, and to feel that he was engaged in a strange and doubtful cause.

There was but little enthusiasm among the dark-lanterns, while the Democrats were full of spirit. We have never known the party here to be more united or in better heart. It is neither, "dead" nor asleep.

More of the discussion in our next.

The Murfreesborough Gazette has gone over, "horse, foot and dragoons," to the dark-lanterns. We expected it. We trust its Democratic subscribers will mark it. It is a small embodiment of bigotry and treason that deserves to be wiped out. It *professes*, we observe, to be Democratic. Its professions are false—not worth the paper on which they are printed. It says the "tutelar saint of Columbia is hovering over us." We very much doubt it—it was a "flea in its ear." It speaks of the "cross" of Christ as "*a stigma*"—such is the language of an infidel, one of the Devil's own. But we are not surprised that one who swears upon that cross to proscribe and persecute, should treat it as an unholy thing. The treason of the Murfreesborough Gazette stinks in the nostrils of all patriotic and honorable men.

☞ The Post is very *eely*, and squirms beautifully, but it can't twist out of that net we threw around it when we put certain interrogatories about a Catholic pupil. When a man is caught, caged and pricked he can't keep still; and that is just the case of the Post man. He is obliged to wriggle, though well knowing his exertions are fruitless. Made by the State an agent for administering its benevelence, he pursues a course to thwart, to some extent, the application of that benevolence; and in its stead administers intolerance and bigotry, and ministers to his purse by publishing some four or five different periodicals, printing for the State Agricultural Society, &c., &c., &c.,

MAINE-LAWITES AGAINST FOREIGNERS.—At the recent meeting af the American Temperance Union, held in New York, one of the speakers, Rev. Mr. Coombe, of Pa., "asserted that three-fourths of all the low, mean, contemptible grogshops were kept by foreigners and unnaturalized citizens." Wonder if the "foreigners" ever presume to sell native liquor.

Know Nothingism, abolitionism, and indeed all the isms go together in the abolition States. These isms are used as hobbies in the States referred to, on which bad men ride into office and power.

R. A. EZELL, ESQ.—We had the pleasure of seeing in the City, on Friday evening last, Mr. Ezell, the able Editor of the Warrenton News. We had not before the pleasure of his personal acquaintance. He is as just as good looking as any one—if he is an Editor—and as clever a gentleman as ever handled a quill.

MR. DOBBIN.—We learn that Mr. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy, passed through Goldsborough on Saturday last, on his way to Washington. We are pleased to learn that his health has somewhat improved. Long may he live to adorn public station and to be useful to his countrymen, who have so honored and who are so sincerely attached to him

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The people of Virginia will vote to-morrow for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and members of Congress. We confidently anticipate a glorious victory. Our readers will be promptly advised of the result.

We had an excellent rain in this region last week, and vegetation has been greatly invigorated thereby. The crops are of course looking much better, and the promise now is of an abundant harvest. So may it be.

But more—when we "*know*" more.

Register.

The Register has heretofore given us the *more* when he knows the *less;* and this will be a decided improvement to start with in the *proscriptive* campaign.

☞ *Where is the Whig party?* When and where will the Whigs hold their Conventions to nominate candidates for Congress? Can the Register inform us?

[Correspondence of the Standard.]

FAYETTEVILLE, May 19, 1855.

To the Editors of the Standard:

GENTLEMEN—Last evening, agreeably to public notice previously given, David Reid, Esq., of Duplin addressed the people of Cumberland county at the Town Hall on the principles of the so-called "American Party." The speaker evidently labored in the delivery of his remarks under the depressing influence of a bad cause, and although ordinarily an ingenious advocate, I must say that in this attempt to vindicate Know Nothingism he made a signal failure. He claimed for himself great patriotism and love for his country, and if he had not hinted incidentally at the fact that he intended running for Congress in this District during the coming summer, his audience might have been left to infer that nothing but his intense devotion to his country had caused him to appear on the rostrum as the advocate of the doctrines of the secret party.

Mr. R's. remarks were of that vague and indefinite character which leaves but little impression on the mind, and are therefore the more difficult to recall. Much was said about foreign paupers and popish bulls, Americans ruling America, (as if they did not rule it already) and the dangers to the Protestant religion arising out of Catholic growth in the country. The oath taken by the Jesuits was read at length, and the impression artfully sought to be made that Catholics and Jesuits are identical. Mr. R. took care not to let his audience know that these same Jesuits had been expelled from Catholic countries on account of the dangerous influence they exerted. He attempted to defend Know Nothingism from the charge that it was abolition in its tendency, and even referred to a platform laid down in some New York Convention where he said twelve thousand Councils were represented, which platform lauded the Union and declared in favor of it. Not one word, however, was said in it about slavery. That subject, according to his own showing, was covered up under unmeaning generalities. Why did not Mr. R. tell his audience that at a Know Nothing Convention in New York held in January last, *Slavery* was placed upon the same footing with *Papacy*, both sharing its denunciation as "moral, social, and political evils?" Mr. R. spoke of Wilson, the Massachusetts abolitionist and Know Nothing, and put up the very pitiful plea, that he (Wilson) had not taken the "Union Degree'l in the American party—that degree pledging its recipients against everything hostile to the Union. It seems then that Mr. Wilson is high enough in the confidence of this new party to be made a delegate to the grand convocation to be held in Philadelphia in June next, (which Mr. R. admitted,) without having taken this Union Degree. The delegate without doubt will truly reflect the will of his constituency, which is hostile to Southern institutions. Oh! this Union Degree! What a precious piece of humbuggery! Those Know Nothings who are Abolitionists and would remain such need not take this degree, and may still be members of this great Union-saving American party. Those of the Order, however, who live in a more Southern latitude, or who from any other cause may desire to appear less fanatical on the subject, have only to stamp themselves with the seal of the third or Union degree, in order to appear to be the friends of the South, and the saviours of their country.

I have no time to give you any further particulars. When Mr. R. closed his remarks, there seemed to be a general feeling of despondency and disappointment manifested, by calling on other speakers to address the meeting. (It was called solely to give Mr. Reid an opportunity of addressing his fellow citizens.) These invitations were declined, and the meeting (composed largely of spectators, totally opposed to the isms advocated by the speaker,) adjourned.

How strongly did this demonstration contrast with that of the previous Wednesday evening, when the gallant and able Winslow electrified a thronged and deeply interested assemblage by his powerful appeals and unanswerable arguments against the secret party, and in favor of the time-honored principles of Democracy. The best spirit prevails amongst us. Those Democrats who have been enveigled into this organized conspiracy are rapidly withdrawing, and ere the August election you may expect to see the Democracy of the Cape Fear stand up in its ancient integrity, purged, purified and ready once more to answer to their country's call.

Yours truly,
LAFAYETTE.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Fighting at Sebastopol—Attempt to Assassinate Napoleon!—Advance in Cotton, &c.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The Collins steamship Baltic, Capt. Comstock, arrived this afternoon from Liverpool, with dates to the 5th instant.

Cotton had advanced one-eighth. During the week ending the 4th, speculators took 50,000 bales.

Flour and corn had advanced two shillings, and wheat six pence.

Consols closed at 88¼.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

On the 28th of April Paris was thrown into a great state of excitement, in consequence of the narrow escape of the Emperor Napoleon from assassination. The desperado was promptly secured and conveyed to prison.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—DESPERATE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND RUSSIANS.

From Sebastopol we have nothing of a decisive character, although there has been some desperate fighting between the French and Russians.

The French resumed offensive operations by firing three mines under the Flag Staff Battery. The Russians, fearing a general assault, opened a fierce cannonade along their whole line with deadly effect.

The French lost six officers and two hundred men. The Russian loss is supposed to be very great.

The Russians are constructing enormous works north and east of Sebastopol.

It is estimated that the Russians have concentrated upwards of one hundred thousand men in the vicinity of Sebastopol. The allies are anxiously looking for reinforcements.

Two Russian ships were destroyed by fire on the 16th of April.

No general attack has yet been made by the fleet on the sea forts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The news generally from France is of an uninteresting character.

Lord John Russell had returned to London from his unsuccessful negotiations at Vienna.

The budget had passed both houses of Parliament.

The King of Prussia is seriously but not dangerously ill.

The doubtful attitude of Austria affords a fruitful topic of comment for the English and French press.

THE VERY LATEST FROM SEBASTOPOL.

We have a despatch from Sebastopol of as late a date as the 2d of May.

The French, with great caution and heroic determination, had advanced on the Russians, and carried the entire works which protect bastion No. 4 at the point of the bayonet.

On the following day the Russians in great force attacked the French with a view of recovering lost ground.

A most desperate contest ensued, in which the Russians were repulsed.

The loss on both sides was very great.

There will be an examination of the students of Johnston academy on the 7th of June next, and an address by Prof. Stuart, of Va. The public are invited to attend.

COUNTY ATTORNEY.—On Monday last Quentin Busbee, Esq., resigned his place as County Attorney for Wake, and Joseph K. Marriott, Esq., was elected by the Magistrates to fill the vacancy.

Death of a Distinguished Person.

ALBANY, May 18.—The Hon. John C. Spencer, formerly Attorney General and Secretary of the Treasury, and one of the most eminent lawyers in the country, died last evening in this city.

THE BALDERDASH ABOUT THE "THIRD DEGREE" OF THE KNOW NOTHING ORDER.—The Know Nothing journals are soft-sawdering their readers with a vast deal of twattle about this degree. They say the Abolitionist cannot belong to this degree. Now the rankest avowed Abolitionist in Northwest Virginia—Dr. T. M. Harris, of Ritchie county—is a Know Nothing of the "Third Degree"—an A. No. 1 Abolitionist, and a Know Nothing of the "Third Degree."

Rich. Examiner.

THE MARKETS.

NORFOLK MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD,"
BY A. M. M'PHEETERS & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
NORFOLK, May 19th, 1855.

FLOUR—The stock in market small, the demand good. We quote, S. F. 11¾ @ 11¾; Extra 11¾ @ 12; Family 12¼ @ 13. Wheat $2,40.

BACON—N. C. and Va. hoground, 11¾ @ 12 cts. Hams 13 cts. @ 13½. Sides 10¼. Shoulders 9¾.

COTTON—Very little arriving and commands ready sale, 9 cts. @ 9¾ cts. according to quality.

CORN—We note sales mixed and White at 104 @ 105 cts. Yellow, 108 cts.

STAVES—R O Hhd. dull at 27 @ 28. W O. $53 Pipe $65. Heading, $56

HAY—Cargo sales, 140 @ 150; Store, 162 @ 165.

LIME—Thomaston scarce, 115 @ 120.

FISH—N. C. and gross Herrings 5¼; no cut or family Roe Herrings.

PERUVIAN GUANO—46 @ 48½ per ton 2000 lbs.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

May 19, 1855.

BACON has improved and in good demand at 10½ to 11 cts per lb. CORN is scarce and wanted at $1 85 to $1 40 from wagons. COTTON in good demand, without change in prices. FLOUR $9 50 to $10 25. Receipts light—prices tending upwards—sales at $10 25 for Super.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE 37 cts per gallon. RAW do. no change. *Car.*

DIED,

On Sunday, the 13th inst., after a protracted illness of 35 days, 33 of which she was confined to her bed, in the 79th year of her age, Mrs Tabitha Jordan, relict of Thomas Jordan, Esq., a revolutionary soldier.

The subject of this obituary was *greatly* esteemed by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, and they were numerous, both in this county and the county of Granville, where she resided for many years, during the life-time of her husband. She was a devoted wife, fond and affectionate mother, kind neighbor and an indulgent mistress. Her death will be greatly deplored by her many relations and friends to whom she had for many years, rendered valuable and important services. Her place cannot be easily filled, as she had attained a reputation in midwifery that few of either sex in any age or country ever acquire. Her friends and relations have a reasonable and well grounded hope that her spirit is resting in Abraham's bosom.

War. News.

FOURTH OF JULY.

THE CITIZENS OF RALEIGH ARE INVITED TO assemble in the Town Hall on Friday the first day of June next at 4 o'clock P. M. to make arrangements to celebrate the approaching anniversary of our National Independence.

WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD, *Intendant.*

Raleigh, May 22d, 1855. 52—1d.

"THE SPECTATOR."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the SPECTATOR, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the SPECTATOR an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The SPECTATOR will be printed in quarto from, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.

Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

UNITED STATES MAIL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
May 12, 1855.

PROPOSALS FOR CARRYING THE MAILS OF the United States from the 1st day of July, 1855, to the 30th day of June, 1859, inclusive, in the State of NORTH CAROLINA, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department in the city of Washington, until 8, p. m., of the 11th of June, 1855, to be decided by the 12th June, 1855, on the routes and in the times herein specified.

NORTH CAROLINA.

5711 From Hillsboro', by Chapel Hill and Moringsville, to Morrisville, 30 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Hillsboro' daily, except Sunday, at 5 a m;
Arrive at Chapel Hill same day by 8 a m;
Leave Chapel Hill daily, except Sunday, at 1 a m;
Arrive at Morrisville same day by 6 a m;
Leave Morrisville daily, except Sunday, at 7 a m;
Arrive at Chapel Hill same day by 11 a m;
Leave Chapel Hill daily, except Sunday, at 4 a m;
Arrive at Morrisville same day by 8 a m.
These hours of departures and arrivals to be changed as may be necessary to secure close connexions at all times with the railroad, schedule at Morrisville and Hillsboro.'

5612 From Hillsboro,' or the terminus of the railroad, by Green Spring, Mason Hall, Graham, Boon's Station, and Allemance, to Greensboro' 42 miles and back, daily.
Leave Hillsboro', or railroad, daily on the arrival of the cars, say at 8 a m;
Arrive at Greensboro' same day by 5 p. m;
Leave Greensboro' on arrival of mail from Lexington, say at 7 p m;
Arrive at Hillsboro,' or railroad, next day by 4 a m.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Form of a proposal where no change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder.

I, ——, of ——, county of ——, State of ——, propose to convey the mails from July 1, 1855, to June 30, 1859, on route No. ——, from —— to ——, agreeably to the advertisment of the Postmaster General, dated May 12, 1855, and by the following mode of conveyance, viz:

for the annual sum of
dollars.

This proposal is made with full knowledge of the distance of the route, the weight of the mail to be carried, and all other particulars in reference to the route and service, and also after full examination of the instructions and requirements attached to the advertisement.

Dated

(Signed.)

Form of a Guarantee.

The undersigned, residing at ——, State of ——, undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No. —— be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shall, prior to the 1st day of July, 1855, or as soon thereafter as may be, enter into the required obligation to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties. This we do with a full knowledge of the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors under the 27th section of the act of Congress of July 2, 1836.

Dated

(Signed by two guarantors.)

Form of Certificate.

The undersigned, postmaster of ——, State of ——, certifies, under his oath of office, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

Dated

(Signed.)

For fuller instructions, with conditions to be embraced in the contracts, see the general advertisements for mail proposals in the southern States, dated January 12, 1855.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster General.

May 13, 1855. 1078—w4w.

THE LITERARY LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE of the Countess of Blessington, by R. R. Madden, M. K. J. A., in two volumes. For sale by H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, May 3, 1855. 47—

COMMON SCHOOLS.—ALL WHO ARE DESIrous of teaching Common Schools in Wake County the present year are requested to attend at the Court House in Raleigh at 11 o'clock on the first Saturday in June, July, or August, for the purpose of being examined and receiving certificates.

STEPHEN STEPHENSON, C. C. S.

May 22, 1855. 52—1t

10,000 FANS.—DURING THE COMING warm weather the Ladies will find our Fans quite comfortable. We have any quantity of them from 3 cents to $25. Here you can suit your fancy

OUR PRINCIPLES ARE ONWARD!

EVERY SEASON WE MAKE RENEWED EXertions to supply the wants of our numerous customers. We have this season purchased

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

CLOTHING

And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

and to come to the point, are prepared to sell *as low if not lower* than any who sell OUR KIND OF GOODS. *Our* concern is connected with one of the

Largest Importing Houses

in the Union, with capital sufficient to make all purchases for the CASH, consequently the Proprietor of this

THE ONLY CLOTHING HOUSE,

(Exclusively)

IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH,

☞ **Cannot and Shall not be Undersold!** ☜

and unlike the "Town Clock" (vide Standard 28th inst.) has not ceased to *tick*, but will continue to "tick" all those and those only who make prompt payments.

☞ We are located on Fayetteville St., where we have been for the last seven years, opposite everybody.

E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, March 30, 1855. 37—

CALL AND SEE

H. L. EVANS.

NUMBER 29, CHEAP PLACE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of his old friends and customers and the public generally to his stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., which is now in store and ready for exhibition. His stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, particularly to the person BUYING WITH CASH, as great inducements will be offered for the **ready money.**

Call and examine, and be able of a truth to testify to the above. Opposite E. L. Harding's.

H. L. EVANS.

Raleigh, April 3, 1855. 38—

DRESS GOODS.—PLAIN FIGURED PLAIDS and Striped Silks.
Plain Black Watered do., very cheap,
Satin Plaid, Striped, Figured and Plaid Berage,
Chali, Berage De Lane, French Jackonets and common Lawns, a large assortment at very low prices,
Ginghams, Brilliantes, Plain,
Dotted and Figured Swiss Muslins.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855, 38—

BONNETS.—A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Silk, Lace, Leghorn and White and Black Ribbons—a large assortment and very cheap,
Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizetts, Gloves,
Plain and Emb. Handk'fs, Hosiery, &c., at the same place.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

CAPS AND HATS.—BEEBE'S EX-FINE MOLEskin,
Black, Pearl and white soft Hats,
Panama, Straw and Leghorn,
Boots and Shoes—Miles' fine Pump Boots,
do. pegged do.
Robinson's Ladies walking shoes,
Black and colored Gaiters,
Gents fine summer shoes,
Brogans, Calf, Goat and various other kinds.
Ladies Fancy Shoes, Misses and Children's do.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

☞ CHANGE OF TIME! ☜

WITH VERY BRIEF REMARKS WE TAKE THE liberty to come before the public in order to declare our intentions—how we shall conduct business the present season.

"BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Will make business prosper even in the hardest times;" for which motto we have made the fullest preparations.

Having cast a glance at our Spring Stock, we find it a little too heavy, and are fully determined to

Sell below New York Prices,

and to prevent the public from doubting our intentions, we only say: Come one, come all, and see if

SCHLOSS & BROTHER

don't sell goods almost *too low*. We are compelled to do it and we defy any of our competitors to say to the contrary!

Our Stock of

Clothing and Gents. Furnishing Goods

is beautifully selected, and made at our own manufactory. They are well got up, and will show for themselves.

We have made suitable additions to our

Ladies' Dry Goods Stock,

Also have a large stock of HATS and BONNETS.

Remember we sell Herman's best sewed Boots, warranted French Calfskin, for $6 a pair. We also have Mr. Shultz's sewed BOOTS and GAITERS constantly on hand.

☞ *Call and see before buying elsewhere.* ☜

SCHLOSS & BRO.

RALEIGH, April 4, 1855 39—

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad or the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, or, in flats at the Company's wharf, free of charge.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 22, 1855. 35—tf.

POPE & CO.,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

WILL GIVE STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION to the sale of Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c., and pledge themselves never to buy for their own account or on commission any of the staple products of the country, in order that their undivided efforts may be given to promote the interest of those who may make consigments to them.

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES. POPE & CO. GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG VA., Keep constantly on hand a select and extensive stock of Groceries, suitable for Planters and Families, among which may always be found:
Old Java, Laguyra and Rio Coffee,
Stewart's A B and C Refined Sugars,
Stewart's best loaf Sugars,
New crops New Orleans Molassess, in bbls, and half bbls,
Old crop Cuba Molasses, in hhds, and bbls,
Swedes and English Iron,
Sperm, adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Western Bacon, Middlings, Shoulders and Joles,
Cumberland Nails, from 3 to 20 penny weight,
March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

WINES AND LIQUORS. POPE & CO., GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG, VA., Have on hand a select and very superior stock of Wines and Liquors. They particularly invite attention to their
French Brandies, imported 1850 and 1851,
Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Maderia, Port and Sherry Wine,
Heidsick Champaigne, do.
Imperial Eagle " do.
St. Julien Claret do.
London Porter,
Bumgardner's very Old Rye Whiskey,
Richardson's " " "
Pure Extract of Rye,
March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

$40 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber, on the 12th of September, 1854, a negro boy named ELIAS. Said boy is a bright mulatto, a little under 6 feet high, round full face a little freckled, well featured, one of his thumbs disfigured, feet not flat like most negroes. He may be lurking somewhere in Randolph or Guilford, or he may be endeavoring to make his way to the North-West. I will give a reward of $40 for his apprehension and confinement, if taken out of the State, and $25 if taken within the State, so that I get him. Any information concerning said boy will be thankfully received. It may be that said boy has procured free papers, but remember his thumb. My postoffice is Sandy Creek, Randolph County, N. C.

ABNER COLTRAIN.

Randolph Co., N. C., March 28, 1855. 34—tf.

HATS! HATS!—McGEE & WILLIAMS, HAVE in store a very large and well selected assortment of HATS for Spring and Summer wear for men, boys and children, consisting of Leghorn, Panama, Manilla, Campeachy, Maricaibo, Pedal Straw, Canada Straw, Palm Leaf, China Pearl, Alboni Jockey, Wide Awake, Shanghai.

Also, superb Moleskin Hats of the latest style.

51—

FANS! FANS!—WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE and choice supply of Fans, comprising many varieties from the most superb Chinese down to six pence Palm leaf. Call at

McGEE & WILLIAMS.

51—

Grent Mail Route from Hillsborough to the North, by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

UNDER THE SCHEDULE RECENTLY ADOPTED on the North Carolina Rail Road, passengers can go North without detention at Raleigh or elsewhere.

On the arrival at Raleigh of the train from the west, the conductor of the Road will be in attendance to take charge of the baggage and check it to Baltimore or Washington City, whilst the passengers will be allowed an hour and a half to get breakfast and refresh themselves.

They will be conveyed to and from the Hotels in omnibuses *free of charge*.

Leaving Raleigh at 10 minutes past 7, they will reach Weldon in abundant time for all the day trains going North and South.

By this route the passenger will be at no trouble or expense about his baggage, as the conductor of this Road will take charge of, and give a check for it at the N. C. Railroad Depot.

Through Tickets from Weldon to New York, by Petersburg or Portsmouth, $12.

L. O'B. BRANCH, *Prest.*

Raleigh, April 28, 1855. 45—tf.

☞ Register, Hillsborough Recorder and Greensborough Patriot copy 1 month.

THE WORLD OF FASHION

CAN BE SEEN AT

MITCHELL'S CLOTHING STORE,

Opposite the Post Office.

NOW READY FOR INSPECTION AND PURCHASE **Desirable Clothing,**

Combining beauty and economy—taste and durability.

Our clothing may be relied upon as being not only as good and cheap as any to be found elsewhere, but also as being of the newest and most becoming styles.

Besides this stock of clothing, in our establishment may be found a varied assortment of Trunks, Carpet Bags, Hats, Boots and Shoes, &c.

☞ Don't forget, opposite the P. O.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, April 10, 1855. 1069—w6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—LENOIR COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1855. John Tull, *adm'r. pendente lite vs.* Stephen White, Sarah Catharine Chamberlin, Eliza Argent Graham, and others, in the matter of the Probate of the Will of Chauncey Graham deceased, *Issue of Devisavit vel non.*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Thomas S. Burt and Martha Jane his wife, the last of whom is one of the devisees and next of kin of said Chauncey Graham, are non-residents of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh for six successive weeks, notifying said Burt and wife to appear at the next, term of this Court to be held on the first Monday in July next then and there to see proceedings in this cause and make themselves parties to this issue, if they shall see proper to do so.

Witness, N. Hunter, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Kinston, the third Monday of March, A. D. 1855.

N. HUNTER, C. C. C.

(Pr. of Adv. $5,62½.) 1073—6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—LENOIR COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1855. Geo. W. Venters *vs.* William A. Strong. Original attachment and Franklin Dibble summoned as garnishee.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said William A. Strong to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Lenoir on the first Monday in July next, to plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be rendered accordingly.

Witness, N. Hunter, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Kinston, on the third Monday of March, A. D. 1855.

N. HUNTER, C. C. C.

(Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 1073—6w.

NOTICE.—THE EXERCISES OF THE PRESENT session of Red Mountain Female Academy will close with a public Examination on the 11th and 12th of June.

Addresses from one or more distinguished individuals are expected on the occasion. Patrons especially, and the public generally, are requested to attend.

The next session will commence the second Thursday in July. Terms as follows:

Primary English branches,	$7 50
Grammar and Geography,	12 00
Algebra and Philosophy,	12 50
Latin, Greek or French, with other branches,	15 00
Embroidery,	3 00
Music,	15 00

GEO. W. JONES,

Chm'n of Executive Committee.

May 4, 1855. 47—8w.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—THE TRUSTEES of the Warrenton N. C. Male Academy desire to engage a Principal to take the charge of that Institution on the 1st July next.

To a gentleman of character and experience, fully competent to prepare boys for College, the Trustees offer their individual guarantee that the tuition fees shall equal seven hundred dollars, and they believe they will amount to much more.

Applications (which must be accompanied by unexceptionable references as to character and qualifications,) addressed to either of the undersigned will be attended to.

THOMAS E. GREEN,
THOS. A. MONTGOMERY,
WILLIAM PLUMMER.

Warrrenton, N. C., April 23, 1855. 1071—4tw.

DENTISTRY.

DR. P. BABCOCK,

HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN RALEIGH, has taken and neatly furnished rooms over Mr. Roulhac's store, suitable to the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him, so far, he hopes by careful attention, and excellent operations, to merit a continuance of the same.

Teeth inserted, from one to a full sett, with, or without artificial gums, and warranted.

Dr. B. is happy to be able to inform his patrons, and all others who have not learned the fact, that a tooth need not necessarily be lost because the nerve is exposed, but may be surely saved, if properly treated, and filled in the best manner.

REFERENCES:

(BY PERMISSION.)

Rev. Dr. Mason, Raleigh,	Rev. Dr. Seabury, N. Y.
Rev. Dr. Smedes, "	Dr. J. Parmly, "
Dr. F. J. Haywood, "	Dr. Geo. E. Hawes, "
Hon. H. Waddell, C. Hill,	Drs. Chase & Hacker, Geo.
Raleigh May 10, 1855.	48—tf.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The Examination of the Classes will begin on Monday, the 28th of May, and continue until the College Commencement, on Thursday, the 7th of June next.

The visitorial Committee of Trustees for the year 1855 consists of the following members:

His Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG, President *Ex officio* of Board of Trustees.
Hon. David L. Swain, LL. D., President of the College.

John L. Bailey,
John H. Bryan,
John R. J. Daniel,
John M. Dick,
James C. Dobbin,
John A. Gilmer,
Robert B. Gilliam,
Calvin Graves,
John D. Hawkins,
Charles L. Hinton,
John Kerr,
Walter F. Leake,
Willie P. Mangum,
Charles Manly,
James T. Morehead,
Samuel F. Patterson,
Thomas Ruffin,
Romulus M. Saunders,
Lewis Thompson,
John D. Toomer,

By order, CHAS. MANLY, *Sec'y.*

May 11, 1855. 49—.

A SITUATION AS TEACHER WANTED. The undersigned wishes to engage in teaching about the first of July. He will graduate in June next. Satisfactory testimonials as to qualifications to take charge of a Classical and Mathematical school will be given. For further information address Dr. Wm. A. Smith, or the subscriber, at R. M. College, Va.

R. N. SLEDD.

May 15, 1855. 50—tf.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER MADE AT THE Spring Term of the Court of Equity for the County of Wake, in the matter of Thomas Ruffin, Peninah Ruffin and others, the undersigned, Clerk and Master, will proceed to sell, at the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday of May Court for the County of Wake, being the 24th day of May, the following valuable real estate, to-wit:

The residence of the late Dr. Josiah O. Watson, in Wake County, together with nineteen or twenty acres of land upon which it is situated. There is upon the premises a very handsome brick Dwelling House, large and commodious, an office on the main road near the corporate limits of the City of Raleigh; also a kitchen, stables, an ice house and all necessary out houses for a gentleman's residence; as well as an excellent Spring of water and a good garden.

Also, at the same time and place, nine lots of half an acre each, just outside of the corporate limits of the City of Raleigh and immediately facing the Dwelling House aforesaid.

Possession will be given on the day of sale. Persons desiring to examine the premises can call upon Mr. Dunn, who is staying upon the lot, or on William H. Jones, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Cape Fear.

Terms of Sale:—Bonds payable twelve months after the day of sale, with two, three or more good sureties at the discretion of the undersigned.

Enough to be paid in cash on the main purchase to pay costs of sale, &c.—say $200.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.

April 10, 1854. 41—waswtd.

☞ Register please copy until day of sale.

TEA.—THE FOLLOWING CHOICE VARIETIES of green tea have just been received and are for sale at the Drug Store of HAYWOOD & SCOTT:

Young Hyson,	Silver Leaf,	Golden Chop,
Gun Powder,	Plantation,	Oulong, and
	Neplus.	

Raleigh, March 16, 1855. 33—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO THE

Most Attractive Stock of

FOREIGN DRY GOODS

they ever offered in this City, comprising

RICH FIGURED AND PLAIN
DRESS SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
WATERED SILKS,
PLAID AND STRIPED
POU DE SOIES,
BLACK GROS DE RHINES,
CANTON SILKS,
GROS DE NAPLES
FLORENCES,
MARCELLINES,
SATINS,
RICH PRINTED AND PLAIN
BARAGES,
GRENADINES AND HERNANIS,
ORGANDIES,
JACKONETS,
LAWNS, PRINTS, CHALLIES,
BAREGE DE LAINES,
SUMMER BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
POPLINETTS AND CRAPE
DE SPANGNE,
CRAPE SHAWLS,
of every description.
BONNET and CAP RIBBONS,
TAFFETA and SATIN RIBBONS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES and HOSIERY.

Also, 300,000 yards of PORTSMOUTH, HADLEY AND LODI LAWNS, from 5 to 15 cents per yard.

March 15, 1855. 38—

Attention, Ladies!

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER TAKE PLEASURE in informing the Ladies that their assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS is now ready for exhibition, which they will be pleased to show them at their Store.

No. 8, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

March 15, 1855. 38—

STILL THEY COME!

TAKE OFF THE OLD BEAVER AND DON ONE OF those beautiful Spring and Summer Hats, which have this month been received, comprising all the styles of Straw, Felt, Wool and Fur Hats out, viz:

Men's	Black Leghorn Hats,	
"	Tan "	"
"	Tea Col'r "	"
"	Canton	"
"	Petal	"
"	Panama	"
"	Cavalier	"
"	Wide Awake	"
"	Oct gon	"
"	Sebastopol	"

Boys and Misses Hats and Caps, Bloomers and Flats of all kinds.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES.—WE HAVE now in store a well selected stock of family groceries, comprising the following:

Stuart No. 1 Syrup.
Best Family Molasses.
Loaf, Pulverized and Crushed Sugar.
Brown and Clarified do,
Whole grain Rice.
Rio, Lagura, Java, and Mocha Coffee.
Imperial, Hyson and other Green and Black Teas.
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles.
Starch, Bar Soap, Spice, Ginger and Pepper.
Maccaroni and English Cheese.
Indeed all articles in the grocery line.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

EMBROIDERIES,

EMBROIDERIES!!!

OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

We respectfully inform the Ladies of Raleigh, and surrounding country, that we have just received by the late *STEAMER AFRICA* the handsomest and cheapest assortment of *Embroideries* ever seen in this City. We have also received

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

Bonnets, Capes, Gloves, Flowers, Talmas. Hosiery, Ribbons. Shawls, Shoes, And Dress Gooods.

Gents. Attention! Attention!!

Please call and examine our beautful assortment of—

Fine Frock Coats, Vests, Pants, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Shirts,

And particularly our magnificent assortment of

GOLD WATCHES,

which we will sell at cost, warranted to be as good as any in town

REMEMBER AND CALL!!

☞ *Two doors above E. L. Harding's.* ☜

SCHLOSS & BRO.

RALEIGH, N. C. March 20, 1855. 34—

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.

ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.

FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, Jr., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., Jr., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

The Winter is Gone and the Spring is Come.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FOR SALE ON REAsonable terms:
3 likely well broke Mules,
3 first-rate brood Mares, one by Imported Rowton out of a thorough bred Sir Archie mare,
Also, Cows and Calves, best breed North Devon and Shorthorned Durham,
Also, 1 or 2 Yoke of Oxen, likely and well broke,
" A few fine Young Bulls, best breed,
" 15 Sheep, ¼ South Down and ¼ Merino,
" 30 Barrels best Old Apple Brandy,
And a good 4 Horse Wagon and Gear.

SETH JONES,

Pomona, Wake County, N. C.

March 11, 1855. 31—tf.

N. B.—I have certificates to prove the blood of the above stock. S. J.

Spectacles Adjusted to Defective Sight upon Unerring Scientific Principles by E. Markens, Optician.

HE SUBSCRIBER, SO well known to the citizens of North Carolina by his frequent visits to Raleigh, as a skilful Optician, informs the public that for a short time only he can be found at Mr. Petersilias Music Store, where he will be happy to attend to all who should desire his services. He is able to aid almost all various defects of sight, as miopia, presbytia, presbytie amblyopia, Cataract, ect. His superior glasses and most beautiful assortment of Spectacles, and their accurate adaptation to the eye are so well known that they require no mentioning. Call soon, as his stay will be very short.

E. MARKENS, *Optician.*

At Petersilias Music Store.

Dec. 11, 1854. 5—

ALDEN'S INDEX TO THE REPORTS OF THE Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, From Dallas' Reports to 14 Howard, inclusive.—The above work is now completed, and just issued from the press. It consists of three royal octavo volumes, containing over twenty-one hundred pages, twenty-five hundred distinct articles or heads, and forty-three thousand references, exhibiting the principles adjudicated, enabling any person, with great facility, to find any point decidedby the Supreme Court of the United States, from its organization to 1st January, A. D., 1854. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh May 4, 1855. 47—

DOLLAR'S LAWS OF EXECUTORS.—A few copies for sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh May 4, 1855. 47—

NEW BOOK OF TRAVELS.—TRAVELS IN Europe and the East, by Samuel Ireneas Prince, with engravings, in two volumes. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, May 3, 1855. 47—

PERFUMERY.—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A supply of select articles for the toilet—come and examine them.

HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

June 9, '54. —62

First Premium Blank Books.

JNO. B. EGE,

(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN Manufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.

☞ Northern prices.

Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,

L. O'B. BRANCH, *President.*

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

New Bakery and Candy Manufactory.

MRS. HARDIE DESIRES TO SAY TO THE public that she has recently employed a superior Baker and Candy Maker. She will keep constantly for sale

Cakes and Candies of great Variety,

and is now prepared to execute orders for cake for dinners and parties. Families and hotels can be supplied with any kind or any quality of desserts.

She will fill orders for Candy at wholesale, and forward it to any part of the State.

Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854. 3—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

SPRING TRADE.—MARCH, 1855.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED AT OUR NEW STORE, Nos. 78 and 80, Sycamore St., opposite McIlwain, Son & Co., to offer to Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina the most commanding stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS we have ever had.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the present month, and attend the Auction Sales, thus placing us daily in possession of many styles of Goods much below regular prices.

Merchants visiting this market would do well to give our stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Petersburg, March 12, 1855. 32—y

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns.

Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.

March 9, 1855. 31—1y.

WATER POWER ON NEUSE RIVER EIGHT MILES EAST OF RALEIGH, AND FOUR FROM THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The subscriber is desirous to sell his water power across the Neuse River, known as the Stone and Cobb Mills, where there is an abundance of water at all seasons of the year, and a sufficient supply of rock at the old dam to build a new one.

Ten feet of water can be obtained with a dam eight feet high.

Should it be preferred to form a Company for manufacturing purposes, I am willing to become a member with a good and substantial Company of gentlemen.

If a Company is formed it is desirous that it should be done soon, as I have this day begun to rebuild the old dam across the river.

WM. R. POOLE.

January 22, 1855. 18—tf.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY,

Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NASH COUNTY, February Term, 1855. A. B. Bains, Administrator of Ruthy Morgan, *vs.* Ezekial Morgan, Wright Morgan, Moses Morgan, Jackson Morgan, Reuben Murray and wife Toppen, Gray Morgan, Joseph Morgan and wife Cherry Ann Smith, James Morgan, Irvia Finch and wife Susan.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case are non-residents, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Standard for them to come forward and plead, answer or demur, or judgement will be taken *pro confesso* as to them.

Witness: Wm. T. Arrington, Clerk of our said Court, at office in the town of Nashville, this 3d day of April, A. D. 1855.

WM. T. ARRINGTON, C. C. C.

April 10, 1855. 40—6w.

(Pr. Ad'v. $5 62½c.)

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NASH COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1855. A. B. Bains, Administrator of Dinah Taylor, *vs.* Rolen Polen, Tinah Polen, Wesley Polen, David Bone and wife Dinah, Wyatt Polen, Rebecca Polen, Patsey Polen, James Bartholomew and wife Nancy, Ada Munn John Munn, Alexander Ricks, Rody Ricks, Wm. B. Polen Dinah Taylor, Samuel Fuller and wife Sally.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case are non-residents, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks for them to come forward and plead, answer or demur, or judgement will be taken *pro confesso* against them.

Witness: Wm. T. Arrington, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Nashville, this 3d day of April, A. D. 1855.

WM. T. ARRINGTON, C. C. C.

April 10, 1855. 40—6w.

(Pr. Ad'v. $5 62½c.)

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.—PURSUANT TO A deed of trust executed to me, as trustee, by the Rev. Bennet T. Blake, I shall proceed to sell, on the premises in the city of Raleigh, on the 5th of June, lots No. 182, 183, situated on Hillsboro' street, one square West of the Capitol. The lots contain about one acre of land and are bounded by Hillsboro,' M'Dowell and Morgan streets. The location is one of the most desirable in the city, being sufficiently near the business portion of the city to be convenient, and sufficiently retired from the noise and bustle for the comforts of a private residence. There are on the lot two dwelling houses, with fine stables, kitchens and all necessary out-houses.

Persons desiring to examine the premises can do so by calling at the office of the North Carolina Star.

TERMS.—A credit of twelve months, with interest from date.

ALONZO T. MIAL, *Trustee.*

May 8, 1855. 47—w4t.

SLOAN'S MODEL ARCHITECT.—IN TWO volumes—Quarto. To those contemplating building, either in ornamental or plain styles, this work is desirable as a text book. Each plan has following it a table showing the estimated cost of every article required to complete it, so that the expenses of the building may be determined accurately. The details are drawn to a scale, and the mechanic may at once obtain from its pages every measurement necessary as well as the appearance of the building when completed. It contains a frontispiece, printed in five colours; a plan for a painted ceiling, printed in nine colours; two ground plans, elegantly printed in three colours; a grapery superbly printed, in four colours; together with 61 sheets of elevations, exhibiting 105 plates of front perspective, and interior views of cottages, villas, churches, and school houses, printed in two colours, and 119 plates, exhibiting in minute detail the finer and ornamental portions of masonry, wood and iron work, making an aggregate of 229 plates in the work. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, May 1855.

"Small Stores" and "Candles"—1855-1856.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing,
May 8, 1855.

PROPOSALS, sealed, and endorsed "Offer for Small Stores," or "Offer for Candles," or "Offer for Salt-water Soap," as the case may be, will be received at this bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., on Thursday, 7th day of June next, for furnishing and delivering, (on receiving twenty day's notice) at the United States navy yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities *only* of the following articles (excepting the salt-water soap and the candles, for each of which separate proposals and contracts will be made) as may be required or ordered from the contractor by the chief of this bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856, viz:

Boxes, shaving	Combs, coarse
Brushes, shaving	Combs, fine
Brushes, scrubbing	Grass for hats
Brushes, shoe	Jack-knives
Brushes, clothes	Razors, in single cases
Buttons, navy vest	Razor straps, Ordway's
Buttons, navy medium	Scissors
Buttons, navy coat	Spoons
Buttons, dead-eye	Blacking, boxes of
Beeswax, in ¼-lb. cakes, pure	

Cotton, spools of Nos 12 and 16, 200 yards each, 3 cords, equal parts
Handkerchiefs, cotton, fast colors, 32 by 30 inches, weight not less than 2 oz. each, texture 8 by 8 to ⅛ inch
Needles, sewing, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, drill-eyed, between
Ribbon, hat, best French black, 12 yards to the pieces width, 1⅛ inch; texture, 14 by 21 to ⅛ inch
Soap, shaving, in cakes; each cake not less than 2 oz.
Silk, sewing, blue black; wrapper not to exceed 2 oz. to the pound
Thread, black and white, Marshall's best quality
Tape, white linen, 5 yards in length, ⅛ inch wide; texture, 8 by 9 to ⅛ inch
Tape, black, twilled cotton, 6 yards in length, ⅛ inch wide
Thimbles, 8-10 and 9-10 diameter
Mustard seed, American brown
Pepper, black, Malabar
Pepper, red, American
Bottles, octagon, for mustard and pepper
Corks for bottles, best quality.

Mustard seed and pepper, in the raw state, and bottles and corks, are to be delivered at New York only.

WHITE SALT WATER SOAP—*separate bid for* 100,000 *pounds.*

The soap must be manufactured from cocoa-nut oil, and be of the best quality denominated "white salt-water soap," and be delivered in good strong boxes of about seventy five pounds each, and, after inspection, the boxes must be hooped at each end, at the expense of the contractor. The price to be uniform at all the yards.

CANDLES—*separate bid for* 40,000 *pounds.*

The candles must be American manufactured, of prime leaf lard sterine, six candles to the pound, 8 1-10 inches in length, six candles No 1, to weigh not less than 14 ounces 87-100; melting point not to be less than 145 degrees Fahrenheit. The wick must be braided, and composed of 78 cotton threads of the best quality of No. 27. The candles to be delivered in good boxes, containing about 31 pounds each, and the box to be marked with the contractor's name and the weight of the candles.

All the articles must be of good quality, and conformable in all respects to the samples deposited at said navy-yards and in this bureau, and subject to such inspection at the navy-yard where delivered as the chief of the bureau may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department.

All the articles to be delivered free of any incidental expence to the government, in proper vessels or packages, and the price of each article must be the same at the respective places of delivery. Packages in which the above articles are delivered must be marked with their contents and the name of the contractor, and be sufficient to insure their temporary safe keeping.

The contractor must establish agencies at such stations other than his residence, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when